INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1268.

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
18

VOL. XVIII NO 137— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

AN ATROCIOUS DOCUMENT.

India To Remain Britain's Milchcow.

SIMON COMMISSION'S AFFRONT.

Retrogression In Central Government.

NO RESPONSIBLE CABINET.

Army To Be Controlled By British Govt.

MOCKERY OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

SEPARATE ELECTORATES TO REMAIN.

The recommendations of the Simon Commission embodied in Volume Two which are released for publication cover 316 pages. The Commissioners observe:—

"In writing this Report we have made no allusion to events of the last few months in India. In fact the whole of our principal recommendations were arrived at and unanimously agreed upon before these events occurred. We have not altered a line of our report on that account for it is necessary to look beyond particular incidents and to take a longer view." The Report was signed on May 27 and though in a few places individual members suggest a different view the Report is unanimous and its authors emphasise. "The Constitutional scheme which we have been led to propound must be judged as a whole and it must not be assumed that we should be prepared to recommend some part of it without regard to its relation to the other parts."

The Report is divided into twelve parts. The first part enunciates the general principles of the Commission's proposals which show that the central idea of the scheme is evolution towards an All-India Federation based on self-governing provincial units, the Viceroy to remain the Imperial representative in sole charge of such subjects as the Army and the exercise of paramountcy over the Indian States, the Provincial Governments to have unitary governments with all subjects transferred to Ministers whether elected or non-elected subject to the reserve powers of the Governor especially as regards protection for the minorities and against discriminatory legislation and for the maintenance of law and order. The second part deals with Governor's Provinces and recommends enlarged Councils based on the existing separate electorates and failing other agreement keeps the Lucknow Pact arrangement but the franchise is to be trebled for which purpose a Franchise Committee is proposed. A Boundaries commission is proposed for examining provincial areas. An elastic constitution is proposed for the provinces which can grow.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Part three deals with the N. W. F. Province and special areas. It proposes a legislative Council for the N. W. F. Province with powers of legislation and taxation, the executive responsibility remaining with the Chief Commissioner. The administration of backward areas is to be handed over to the Central Government.

Part four deals with the Central Government and proposes a Federal Assembly of about 280 chosen by indirect election by Provincial Council members through a system of proportional representation, the function of the Assembly and the Council of State to remain as at present. The Upper Chamber is also to have indirect election. The Central Executives relations to the Assembly are to remain unaltered except that the official element in the Assembly is to be further reduced. The Central Executive is to be appointed not by the Crown but by the Governor-General and may include a member or members from the Legislature. The distinction of votable and non-votable items will remain both in the Central and Provincial Legislatures. It is emphasised that the Centre must be kept strong while the experiment is tried in the provinces.

DEFENCE.

Part five discusses the constitutional problems in relation to the defence of India and proposes that an agreement should be reached between India and Great Britain, that the Army earmarked for defence and internal security should be kept as an Imperial Army under the Viceroy and that a definite Fixed Fund should be paid to Imperial authorities for its maintenance. The Commander-in-Chief is, therefore, to cease to be a member of the Government of India and will be under the Viceroy.

Part six shows that Burma is to be separated from India but as in India the army for the North-East Frontier would be an Imperial Army.

Part Seven indicates the future relations with the Indian States and proposes a Council for Greater India to deliberate on matters of common concern.

Part eight is entitled Indian Finance and adumbrates Mr. Layton's scheme for financial relations a striking feature of which is the raising of a Provincial Fund by the Federal Assembly whose proceeds are to be drawn from indirect taxes for distribution to the Provinces on a population basis.

The ninth part stands by the Lee proposals in dealing with the future of the Services and recommends the continuance of security services the I. C. S. and the I. P. S. on the present basis.

Part ten proposes to dentralise control over the High Court.

Part Eleven defines the relations between the Home and the Indian Governments and proposes modification in the constitutions of the India Council.

Part twelve gives a general survey and the conclusions.

The scheme thus aims at making temporary arrangements at the Centre without responsibility to the Indian Legislature, pending an ultimate Federation, and keeping the administrative machine intact while experimenting in provincial self-government.

Referring to their scheme for the Provinces the Commissioners say:—"Some may think that the advance we propose is more than prudent statesmanship would commend but we put our plan forward in the hope that after a close examination, it may be found to be approved and justified." No recommendation is made by the Commissioners on the subject of Second Chambers for the Provinces as there is a divergence of opinion among them.

The Commissioners in their introductory chapter to the Second volume recall the points which their survey in the First Volume had brought out. They first deal with the mechanism of the advance and say:—"The first principle which we would lay down is that the new constitution should as far as possible, contain within itself provision for its own development. We are profoundly convinced that the method of enquiry, at stated intervals, has had the most injurious effect on the working of the reformed constitution and on Indian political life. Whatever may have been the merits or the defects of the constitution proposed as a result of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report the time limit of ten years gave it the character of a makeshift affair and the working of a constitution under a time limit inevitably breeds a certain evil. The minds of all were fixed on the future. Every community and every interset was thinking of what its position would be under the next Constitution. The result was to intensify communal rivalries. Every community tried to consolidate its position. Groups tended to coalesce on communal lines. Parties were aligned in accordance with their views as to the best tactics for securing the next advance.

NATURAL DEVELOPMENT

In short the reforms of 1919 did not make provision for a steady evolution towards the ultimate objective and to this extent they appear to us to fail to reproduce a feature which is essentially the characteristic of the model on which they were partly based. As far as possible, therefore, the object now to be aimed at is a reformed constitution which will not necessarily require revision at stipulated intervals but which provides opportunities for natural development. It is undesirable and politically impossible to range the provinces in the order of progress and to give by statute greater advances to those at the head of the list; for every province believes itself to be entitled to the advance secured by another. We believe that what is required is a constitution which, without doing this, will contain some element of elasticity enabling adjustments to be made in accordance with the conditions actually obtaining in any given province at any particular time.

STILL IGNORANT?

The Commissioners add that the ultimate form of Central Government depends on a number of factors which cannot be known at present and, while it is possible to frame a constitution

(Continued on page 7)

NO AMNESTY.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Replies In Commons.

LONDON, June 23.

The House of Commons opened to-day with 22 questions relating to India.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked whether Government proposed to declare general amnesty for all political prisoners as an act of grace preparatory to summoning the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn replied: "In the present circumstances I fear, the suggestion cannot be entertained."

Mr. Freeman asked whether the Conference of selected Indian leaders would be called to consider the present situation.

Mr. Benn replied that the Viceroy was in touch with Indian Party Leaders.

Mr. Freeman suggested that the time was opportune for a special conference to prevent a more serious crisis.

Mr. Benn: The Viceroy, I have no doubt, has all matters in mind.

Replying to Lord Winterton, Mr. Benn said that further information confirmed that though some agitation and disturbances on North-West Frontier had certain characteristics of Communist organisations, there was no evidence that they were directly due to Communist agencies outside India.

Redshirts were reported to be an indigenous organisation the object of which although largely political was also partly social and religious. He had no proof that the financial support for the organisation came from Russia.

Replying to Lieut-Col. Howard Bury who asked whether there were sufficient troops in Bombay. Mr. Benn pointed out emergency measures taken in recent months. He had no reason to believe that local Government were unable to control situation.—Reuter.

PRICES OF INDIAN TEXTILES

—:o:—

Millowners Confer With Pandit Motilal.

Pandit Motilal Nehru had a conference on Monday with leading Millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad on the question of the control of prices of Indian cloth with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Consumer.

A proposal to supply cloth for four months at prices not exceeding those obtaining at the time of the commencement of the present movement. Viz., March was accepted.

Further negotiations will take place on Wednesday.

BOMBAY POLICE CENSURED.

City Fathers' Protest.

—:o:—

CORPORATION TWICE ADJOURNED.

To protest against the police excesses on Saturday last on women and children, the Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned twice on Monday. At first it adjourned during June's meeting and again at 4 p. m. when May's agenda was to be taken in hand.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved adjournment of the House and said he very much regretted the adjournment from time to time but he did so this time to protest against the conduct of the police on Saturday list. The police behaved in a manner which hardly gave credit to the police of the Government under whose instructions they seemed to act. "We always thought that the British Government had respect for ladies.'

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas: And even small children.

Mr. Tairsee: The police have behaved in a manner against which we should protest.

Mr. B. P. Wadke seconded the proposition and it was carried nem con.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TWICE ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at 4 p. m. to transact the remaining business of the May Aganda but it again adjourned on the motion of Dr. A. Collaco. Dr. Collaco said on Saturday many women and children were beaten mercilessly. It was a fundamental principle of warfare of the civilized world not to touch women and children, but in Bombay this principle was thrown to the wind by the police and even women and children not spared. These excesses on the part of the police have set the city in mourning and the corporation to mark their protest should adjourn without transacting any business.

Mr. Fatehmohmed Maniar seconded the proposition and it was carried nem con. The corporation adjourned till Thursday.

Parsis Boycott Quadrangular Matches.

The Managing Committee of the Parsi Gymkhana, in view of the present disturbed conditions of the city and the country, have decided that it is not desirable to play the Quadrangular Matches.

As regards the M. C. C. Matches no decision has been arrived at yet, and the Presidency Committee are going to meet on Thursday to consider the question.

Lathi was much in evidence when the police decided to disperse the procession of the share-brokers of Bombay on Saturday. The picture shows the police charging the crowd with lathies.

"We Must Be Masters In Our Own House"

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS' PEACE TERMS

R. T. CONFERENCE MUST FRAME CONSTITUTION FOR FREE INDIA.

Mr. George Slocombe the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" "has cabled to his paper an interview which he had with Pundit Motilal Nehru, yesterday. It was signed by the acting President signifying his approval of it.

Mr. Slocombe writes:—

I have had a long and frank conversation with Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Indian National Congress. At the age of seventy and inspite of ill-health Pandit Motilal is still the ablest politician in India. His first words were to assure me that the Government were tragically deceived if they believed that the Civil Disobedience movement was dying down, except in the Bombay Presidency, or that it could be crushed by Ordinances and the use of lathis.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

"Unlike the earlier campaign of Civil Disobedience,' he told me, "this movement is uncomplicated by religious issues. Members of all communities have rallied to the Congress Flag, and this is a national movement in a sense never before known in India".

I asked him what his attitude would be if he were to receive an invitation to the Round Table Conference.

"My reply," he said, 'would be to ask on what basis the Conference is convened. If its terms of reference are to be left open, and we are expected to go to London to argue a case for Dominion Status, I should decline.'

HIS TERMS.

"If it was made clear, however, that the Conference would meet to frame a Constitution for a free India, subject to such adjustments of our mutual relations as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and our past association. I for one would be disposed to recommend that Congress accept an invitation to participate in the Conference.

"We must be masters in our own household, but we are ready to agree to reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power from a British administration in India to a responsible Indian Government. We must meet the British people to discuss these terms as nation to nation and on an equal footing".

Pandit Motilal recalled that at the famous Delhi interview with the Viceroy on December 22 he and Mr. Gandhi had asked—failing a declaration of the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference—for a private assurance from Lord Irwin that His Majesty's Government and his own Government would support India's case for full Dominion Status at the Conference. The Viceroy had replied that neither Government could prejudice the decision of the British Parliament.

"NO CONCERN OF OURS."

"We have no wish to interfere with the liberties of the British Parliament," Pandit Motilal told me. "What the British Parliament does is no concern of ours. We wished then to be assured that the British Government and the Viceroy were sincere in their promises.

"If we had been assured that as far as lay in their power they would honestly support our claim at the Round Table Conference we would have been content to leave the results of the Conference and their reception at the hands of Parliament to take care of themselves, reserving naturally our own action for the future in the event of rejection.

"Much water has flowed under the bridges since December. The private assurance which Mr. Gandhi asked for then, and which we should have been prepared to accept, might not be acceptable now. Even the great moral and political authority of Mr. Gandhi might not now be able to persuade the Congress to participate in the Conference on any terms short of complete Independence."

"CHANGE OF HEART" WANTED.

Pandit Motilal insisted that if an invitation were accepted, the Congress—which even the Liberals had admitted to be the greatest political force in the country—must have the predominant voice in the representation of British India, justified by its strength and influence. He refused to admit the exaggerated claims of a large number of mushroom parties which had appeared during the past two years, and which, in spite of their close association with the Government, had neither following nor influence in the country.

Echoing Mr. Gandhi's now famous phrase, he asked for signs of "a change of heart" on the part of the British administrators of India as an earnest of their sincerity.

If these terms were conceded, and a wide measure of amnesty for political prisoners were granted, he believed that a political settlement was possible.

"WITHDRAW DEPOSITS FROM BRITISH EXCHANGE BANKS"

Bombay Federation's Advice To Mercantile Community.

A meeting of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations was held on Monday at the Bullion Exchange Hall when the representatives of about 52 Mercantile Associations were present.

Mr. Mathurdas Kanji Matani was voted to the chair.

The following business was transacted:—

It was resolved to write to Foreign Ambassadors and Consules drawing their attention to some of their nationals having joined the Light Motor Patrol scheme, which might be utilised for the suppression of Indian Nationalism. It was resolved to request them to observe strict neutrality and to warn their nationals accordingly.

WITHDRAW DEPOSITS.

It was further resolved to protest against the promulgation of recent ordinances.

It was resolved to advise the mercantile community to withdraw their deposits from British Exchange Banks.

On a representation signed over 2,000 signatories, suggesting a proposal for suspension of all business for a long duration, a Committee was appointed to look into the matter in all its aspects and report on the subject to the Federation within a week.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

All Sevikas will meet at 2 p.m. at Bhagavan Kalyan Wadi, on Wednesday 25th June 1930. They are requested to bring their references with them without fail.

There is no programme for Tuesday 24th inst.

A meeting under the auspices of Desh Sevika Sangh will be held tomorrow at 9 p. m. at Keshav Baug (weather permitting) when all members residing at Lohar Chawl and the serrounding locality are requested to attend without fail.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED five educated, experienced and respectable youths to organise an Insurance Company on consolidated pay and allowances. Application in the Candidates' own handwriting and stating terms should be made to the General Manager, ARYAN ASSURANCE, LTD., 7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta. Candidates prepared to go to any part of India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa should only apply. Interviews by previous engagement only.
A D E

WANTED GUJARATI Hindu MATRICULATE or UNDER GRADUATE for tution from 7-30 to 10 p.m. Apply personally during morning or evening to CHANDULAL, c/o Bella Vista, Ghodgunder Road, Santa Cruz."
R 2652

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of Swadeshi Hosiery piece-goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1014

REQUIRED—An expert in Forestry and agriculture who can run a large farm on scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto 500/- P. M. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, Pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 1st of July 1930 to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 996

WANTED—A qualified INDIAN MIDWIFE and NURSE for a period of at least 3 months. Services may be confirmed if approved. State age, testimonials, references, and pay desired. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jasdan State, Kathiawar.
A 972

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Motors and Accessories

ELECTRIC MOTOR LORRIES—The undersigned have several of the above in excellent condition for sale, for details apply Wm. LAWS & CO., Sole Selling Agents, Bombay Municipality, 138, Medows Street, Bombay.
T 978

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(F)

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus. P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.
E R 2616

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and gentlemen, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Europeans, all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R 2639

Trade Announcement.

GERMAN FLAT and Rotary handfeeding and self-feeding Duplicators (prices from 17-8 to 800) also waxless indestructible and waxstencils and inks for all other duplicators available from the Sole Agents in India—THE GREIF PRODUCTS (India) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T 1015

Wanted.

A PHYSICIAN wants a drawing room in a family for consultation purposes. Apply with terms to Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
W R 2639A

Medical.

FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Sprue. Apply Post Box 899, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.
2615

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that we had given a Hundi for Rs. 1,200 to Messrs. Khalidas Chendrai on the 19th May 1930 and for which Messrs. Khalidas Chendrai did not pay us any consideration. We have called upon the said Messrs. Khalidas Chendrai to return the said Hundi to us.

The public is hereby warned that no person should deal with Messrs. Khalidas Chendrai with regard to the said Hundi nor any one should deal or negotiate the same in any way. We are in no way responsible for the amount of the said Hundi.

THE UNIVERSAL COAL CO.,
1019

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

WANTED—LITERATE DRIVERS. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, pay expected, etc.,
LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
Jamnagar
1006

NOTICE.

WANTED, upto the end of September, a DEMONSTRATOR in Biology, who will be required to do lecturing work also. One who has specialised in Botany will be preferred. Pay Rs. 130. Expected to join not later than the 10th July. Applications to reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than the 1st July.
1003

Tender.

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building, upto 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, for the purchase of old records, which can be seen on application to the DIVISIONAL TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICER, on Special Duty.
1013

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS at the Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 150-10-200—Efficiency Bar—10-250 with a selection grade of Rs. 250-10-350. Candidates, who should, if possible, possess a 1st Class M.A. degree of a Recognised Indian or foreign University, should apply to the Principal, Deccan College, Poona, before SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1930, stating date of birth, caste with sub-caste, places of education, testimonials, academic qualifications and previous teaching experience. Selected candidates will be appointed on probation for one year and will be required to join immediately.

H. G. RAWLINSON.
Principal.
Deccan College, Poona,
20th June, 1930.
1004

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AISHABAI, widow of Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, and Bai HAWABAI, daughter of Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, being the Executrices of the Will of the late Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, have with the consent of the heirs of the late Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and of the Mortgagees contracted to sell to our client free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situated at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, messuages and tenements, standing thereon and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 676, 573, 331, New Nos. 3042, 2151, 16490, Old Survey Nos. 70, 71, 83, and New Survey Nos. 1/7135, 3/7135 and 2/7135, Cadastral Survey No. 686 of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and Municipal D Ward Nos. 3497 (1), Street Nos. 20-C, 28 and 148-C, 170, Bomanji Petit Road and Gowalia Tank Road and D Ward No. 3497 (3), Street Nos. 10 and 99, Bomanji Petit Road and Warden Road, and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Natha, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy and partly by the property of Manekji Sorabji Captain, on or towards the East by the Bomanji Petit Road, and on or towards the West by the Warden Road.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1930.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1016

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 431 OF 1930 (Amended).

Re: HUSEINBHAI SULEMAN MITHA alias HUSEN SULEMAN MITHA alias H. S. MITHA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Khand Bazar without the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. LAKHMICHAND VASSANJI & CO., a firm. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 12th day of June 1930 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 21st day of June 1930.
H. A. WAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
1017

Public Notices.

COTTON PRESS AND DECORTICATING FACTORY FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply before 10—7-30 to:—
THE LIQUIDATORS,
Sri Venkateswara Cotton Pressing and Ginning Co., Ltd.,
NANDYAL, R. S.
1001

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on and from the first day of March, 1930, our clients transferred their business of a Bakery at Ripon Road, Madanpura, the first two of them by a sale of their respective one-third share each and the third on lease to Messrs Merwan Rustom and Rashid Boman Denavizada. All debts and liabilities incurred from that day have been incurred by the said Merwan Rustom and Rashid Boman Denavizada and our clients deny any liability for them. All creditors of the said Bakery from the said date are therefore warned from trying to attach any liability to our clients. All creditors are further warned from appropriating in any way the one-third share of our client Mr. Ardeshir Khodadad in realisation of their dues.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1930.

Messrs. J. S. RUTNAGUR & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Khodadad Nusserwanji Irani, Sheriar Khodadad Irani and Ardeshir Khodadad Irani.
1018

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NIMRU PEARLS AND PEARL NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Mulji, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mohanlal Chunilal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 packet containing 16 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 38 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 50 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 68 Nimru pearls.
1 packet containing 89 Nimru pearls.
1 pearl necklace.
3 bunches of loose pearls.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
In her first Talking Picture
THE WILD PARTY
A Jazz Festival of Joy and a Bevy of "IT-FULL" BEAUTIES

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR SIN
featuring
FLORENCE VIDOR
When a beautiful, dignified gentle-woman is married to a Roistering Rounder, marital difficulties are likely—Divorce probable.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Colossus of Sea Thrillers
ANNA Q. NILSSON
in
BLOCKADE
Terrific drama of the Bootlegging Main—the law—and those who break it.

Amusements.

Rialto Cinema
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
ZUBEIDA will not dance at 8-15 P.M. Show.
SECOND RECORD-SMASHING WEEK !
Sub-Titles in Gujerati, Hindi & English.

The Beautiful INDIAN FILM STAR ZUBEIDA IN AND AS A
DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS.)
ALSO A MAGNIFICENT PROLOGUE in which Zubeida dances.
SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC BY
PROF. DEODHAR'S
Famous INDIAN Orchestra.

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Best Talkie House).
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
EXTENDED 2nd WEEK !
SONG-HITS !
LAUGH-HITS !
DANCE-HITS !
Romance and a great story of back-stage life and love !
MARVELLOUS TECHNICOLOUR SEQUENCES.

A STORY OF A ROGUE
Who tried to fight his way against heavy odds. A drama of Rajput heroism set amidst Rajputana.

Commencing
ON 28TH SATURDAY
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Time and Rates as usual.

also
See how H. H. The Aga Khan's horse (Blenheim) won the world's famous race—the DERBY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
DANCING AROUND—COMEDY.
TO-DAY at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
AT THE
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road,
(Queen's Road End)
Phone 41561.

ANNOUNCEMENT
THE SERVICES OF A FEARLESS
CRIMINOLOGIST
HAROLD LLOYD
HAVE BEEN ENGAGED TO RID THIS CITY OF ITS WORST EVILS
MR. LLOYD WILL
WELCOME DANGER
So Be Prepared!

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Favourable Weather & Weakness In Wall Street

NATURAL REACTION.

Bombay, June 23.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool and declined further on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. There was marked absence of buying and in a small session of two hours, the market closed at a decline of 34 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 35 points to 13.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 36 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 37 points to 12.81c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at unchanged prices but presence of selling orders caused the market to open at a decline of 3 points. There was no rallying power and prices declined further under steady flow of selling orders. The session ended in a decline of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 7.76d. per lb. and sales amounted to 2,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 7 points while Egyptian Cotton closed at a decline of 9 points.

After sharp recovery the market on Saturday showed some weakness which was a natural outcome on profit taking and nervous long liquidation. The weather continues favourable and so far there is no damage worth the name by boll-weevil. Thus the general sentiment is leaning on the bear side. The technical situation of the market is sound and we prefer any further decline from present level is likely to induce heavy short covering.

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

Selling, which was promoted by the weakness of grains and stocks, the belief that the crop is making fair progress, together with unfavourable cotton goods reports, sent prices to new low levels for the season. Increased interest between 12.50 and 13.00 cents for new crop months has been reflected by reported enquiries from foreign spinners and domestic Mills for forward shipments. Such enquiries, with the belief that prices are approaching an investment basis, have resulted in a broadening of Commission House interest, but most of the buying is attributed to covering by recent sellers, the latter possibly being due to a rather less favourable average of crop advices owing to low night temperatures. It is generally believed, however, that the crop has held its own, but now needs warm weather and sunshine.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.40 (opening) lowest 13.16 (11-25 a.m.)

Hornby:—New York specpcial correspondent wires cotton technical position weaker. Trade dull.

Thos. Smith & Co.:—"Perfect growing conditions and almost total absence weevil in sections heavily infested last year depressing features. However, market would quickly respond to bullish weather news."

COMPLETE HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

Protest Against Assault On Stock Exchange Members

Bombay, June 23.

As a protest against police assaults on Stock Exchange members, all leading markets remained closed to-day as resolved by Maha Mandal.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 21.

July close at 7s. 3 3/4d. — 1-3/8d.
Oct. close at 7s. 5d. — 3/4d.
Dec. close at 7s. 6 -/4d. — 1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel $92-1/4 — 1-1/2.
Sept. per bushel $95.1/8 — 1-1/2.
Dec. per bushel $99-7/8 — 1-7/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

July 19.05 up 1.
Aug. 19.18 up 6.

WHEAT CABLE.

Market lower on better threshing returns U. S. A. and further rains Canada. Decline has caused consumptive buying."

LINSEED CABLE

Linseed oil early part of week Continental selling pressure in near positions but end of week steadier."

WHEAT—BOLTIC EXCHANGE

London, June 21.

Rocario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers June-July 36.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers June-July 36.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Sellers June-July 38/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Sellers June-July 36-6.

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AN ATROCIOUS DOCUMENT.

(Continued from page 3.)

be regarded as the function of an Indian Government in relation with the Indian Legislature, but as a matter of supreme concern to the whole of the Empire which can only be effectively organised and controlled by an Imperial Agency." The Commissioners proceeding explain the main conditions of settlement. "A solution based on this principle would probably have to be brought about by a definite agreement between India and Great Britain acting on behalf of the Empire. Many points would have to be settled, and we can only indicate the general lines that might be found to be practical. Such a scheme assumes that the forces composing the existing army in India would no longer be under the control of the Government of India but would be under an imperial authority which would naturally be the Viceroy acting in concert with the Commander-in-Chief. It would involve an undertaking by the imperial authorities of obligations of Indian defence in return for the continued provision of definite facilities as to recruitment, areas, transport and other matters. And of course it would involve an equitable adjustment of the burden of finance which we do not attempt to prejudge, but which would perhaps most naturally take the form of an agreement to provide from Indian revenues an annual total sum subject to revision at intervals and with opportunity of sharing in economies. The contribution would be non-votable. So far, we are dealing with the ordinary army expenditure.

MILITARY BURDEN TO BE PERMANENT.

There is a broad distinction between the cost of expeditions or operations which are the result of tribal activities and must be considered the normal incident of the wardenship of the marches and exceptional expenditure rendered necessary by organised attack of a foreign power. In the former case charges should, we think, fall entirely (as hitherto) on the Indian revenues; while we feel that the circumstances may be such in the latter instance as to make case for spreading the financial burden more widely.

HUMBUG.

If such agreement could be reached the block to constitutional advance in India which this problem of defence now presents, would no longer stand in the way." If responsibility for the army in India is to rest with the Imperial Government that Government would continue to be represented in India by Governor-General and the day to day administration of the Army would be as now in the hands of Commander-in-Chief. The latter would, however, cease to be a member of the Indian legislature and while he remained a colleague of the Governor-General he would cease to be the holder of a portfolio in the Government of India. The central legislature as now would not vote supply for army; appropriations of revenue for this purpose would be authorised by certificate of the Governor-General. "But we should like to see the constitution of some committee on army Affairs on which the central legislature and in time we hope the Indian states also—would have representatives for the purpose of discussing and keeping in touch with military questions." The Commission considers that the obligation to go forward steadfastly and sympathetically with the Indianisation of the army should continue to be honoured in the letter and the spirit, if the army in India were to pass, as the Commission suggests, out of the control of the Government of India. The Commissioners appreciate the fact that in the end a self-governing India can only hope to function with a reasonable prospect of success, if it can command military forces of its own and their proposal, say the Commissioners, helps to remove an obstable to the ultimate possession of such forces.

It is indicated that the Commission's proposal for the separation of Burma from India has a bearing on the subject of the North-Eastern Frontier of India and the report says: "The danger from this quarter is not comparable in any measure with that which threatens India from the North-West. Whatever arrangements are made for defence against attacks on the Assam-Burma front must be co-ordinated between India and Burma, and it would faciliate this if defence of the North-East as well as of the north-west Frontier became an Imperial function.

PUBLIC PEACE.

In contemplating the possibility of transfer of administration of what is popularly known in India as Law and Order to elected Ministers, the Commissioners also contemplate the continuance unimpaired of the British Parliament's ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of the public peace. It follows therefore that Governments in India which are exercising devolved powers in this sphere will have a right to look to the British Government for such measure of military force as may be necessary to enable them to discharge their obligations. It is proposed that demands for Imperial troops for the purpose of quelling disturbances of the peace and maintaining order should require to be put forward by the express authority of the Governor of the province himself, who would as far as possible satisfy himself as to their legitimate employment. The excessive use of military forces as a substitute for police should be guarded against by requiring a financial adjustment between provincial and central revenues. The position would, of course, be entirely altered once the ultimate constitutional stage is reached and the British Parliament resigns finally its mantle of responsibility in favour of the Indian Legislature. With the attainment of complete Self-Government by India, which such a transfer connotes, will pass to her also the entire responsibility for finding such forces as may be necessary to supplement the civil custodians of peace and order. A Self-Governing India could not as of right demand a loan of troops of the Imperial Army for civil purposes; nor would a British Government, which will control that Army under the proposed scheme, need any justification for refusing such demand if made. One condition, therefore, self-governing India must be its ability to maintain without the aid of British Troops the essential of all good government, namely public peace and tranquility.

Discussing the relation of their proposed scheme to hopes of an All-India Federation the Commissioners say that the Committee on Army affairs, which they contemplate, as part of their scheme, would be greatly strengthened if it could include representatives from Indian States. "They are just as much concerned to resist assault upon the integrity of India as those who live in British India and while they are entitled to rely on the protection guranteed to them by the British Crown, they have shown themselves willing and eager to recognise and serve the common interest. Advance cannot be hurried; the achievement will come about not by prematurely imposing constitutional devices, however ingenious, but by the natural process of growth sooner or later some such adjustment must come about, if any substance is to be given to idea of ultimate Federation, and in order that decisions may not now be taken which might result in misleading hopes being raised we would urge that this wider aspect should not be shut out of view at the present stage.

ONE MORE PRESERVE.

The future of Burma is discussed in Part Six and the Commissioners recommend that Burma should be separated from India forthwith. It is true that she is dependent for much of her prosperity on Indian labour and a considerable part of the capital and enterprise which had developed her trade is Indian, but Burman sentiment in favour of separation has attained to the overshadowing of every other Burman demand and another ground for recommending separation is the constitutional difficulty of giving to Burma satisfactory place in any centralised system designed to advance the realisation of responsible Government in British India. The Commissioners point to the limited character of Burman representation in the Central Legislature where much of the time is taken up in discussion of questions which have no practical interest for Burma. It is difficult to get a representative Burman to stand for the Assembly. Moreover, Burma increasingly feels that its own practical interests sometimes conflict with the policy which commends itself to the majority in the Central Legislature. The institution of policy of protection of Indian Industries has inevitably brought into strong relief the contrast in economic interests between Burma and India, and it is easy to imagine cases like the steel protection Bill which may make the divergence more considerable still. "As long as the Government of India was an autocratic Government responsible only to the British Parliament, reasons of administrative convenience might justify the inclusion of Burma in the Indian Empire. But the British Government having announced its intention of establishing by progressive stages responsible Government of India, no one in Burma believes that Burmans would acquiesce permanentlly in being governed by a Self-Governing India. A motion in favour of separation was carried in the Burma Council without division. It is only elements which derive their political inspiration from corresponding Indian sources that would postpone separation."

But in view of the vital importance of Indian labour to Burma and Burma's rice to India and of Burma's need for Indian coal and gunnies, the Commissioners recommend a special trade convention between India and Burma which would be advantageous to both, and without infringing the most favoured nation clause in treaties with foreign countries, the Commissioners suggest that a public announcement of the separation be made forthwith in order that steps may be taken to give Burma after necessary enquiries a constitution almost simultaneously as the New Government of India Act comes into operation. The Statutory Commission cannot itself undertake to elaborate a constitution for Burma because suggestions from authoritative quarters are not yet forthcoming. But a new constitution of separated Burma like that of India should be a stage on the journey to more complete self-Government. The Commissioners are clear that certain subjects must continue to be withheld from popular control for some time and premature efforts on its part to dispense with help from Britain would only lead to disaster. Burma should have a Governor of its own not subordinate to the Viceroy of India, who will cease to have any responsibility inwards Burma. The point at which coordination of Indian and Burman affairs might be secured is in London and not at Delhi.

INDIAN STATES.

Part seven of the Report deals with future relations with Indian States keeping in view that the ultimate ideal is some sort of federal arrangement which would embrace every part of greater India. All India problems, whether of war or peace, are really common to the whole of India. Indian Princes have acknowledged that their interest in the future constitutional progress of British India is not that of detached spectators but of fellow Indians living in a world which, for all its history of deep divisions and bitter rivalries, preserves in some respects remarkable cultural affinities and is slowly working out a common destiny. The Commissioners are glad that their proposal of a conference to be held after the publication of this report, to which representatives of British India and Indian States would be invited by His Majesty's Government, has been welcomed on the side of Indian Princes. In view of this conference, they resist making any concrete proposals as to the federal relation of the States to the constitutional framework of British India. The speeches of the Maharajah of Bikaner and the observations of the Butler Committee are quoted to express the belief of the Commissioners that the essential unity of greater India will one day be expressed in some form of federal association, but they hasten to add that in forecasting such development the last thing they desire is to attempt to force the pace. "Federations come about only when units to be federated are ready for the process and we are far from supposing that the federation of greater India can be artificially hastened or that it will spring into being at a bound." The Chamber of Princes has provided valuable means for joint consultation, but the Chamber is not in itself a federal organ, for it is exclusively concerned with Indian problems looked at from the side of the Indian States. What is now needed is some organ however rudimentary which will for some purposes, however limited, address itself to the treatment of matters of common concern to the whole of Greater India.

THREE PROPOSALS.

As a beginning to this, the Commissioners make three concrete proposals. Firstly, a serious and businesslike effort should be made to draw up a list matters of common concern; secondly, there should be included in the preamble to any new Government of India Act a recital putting on record the desire to develop that closer association between Indian States and British India which is the motive force behind all discussions of an eventual federal union; and thirdly, the creation of standing consultative body containing representatives both from British India and Indian States with powers of discussion and of reaching and recording deliberative results. Joint consultation must always precede anything in the nature of executive or legislative action on federal lines. This Council for greater India, it is recommended, should consist of about thirty members of which ten would be representatives of the States nominated by the Chamber of Princes and the rest drawn from the Central Legislature by the use of the transference vots, the Viceroy being empowered to nominate some. This Council could appoint a committee of its own body to sit with the Committee of the Central Legislature for discussing some of the common matters in considerable detail whenever occasion arises. The Council would be presided over by the Viceroy or in his absence by one of a Committee of four Vice-Presidents, two from the States side and two out of the contingent from British India. Its discussions would in some cases be in the nature of general debates and in other cases would refer to concrete proposals and it would provide an opportunity for taking Indian States into consultation about changes in tariff, railway policy, all communications, wireless, opium policy, Indians overseas, etc.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

Part eight which occupies eighty pages contains Mr. Laytons survey of India's "Inadequate revenues," the present financial relations, the financial situation both in the Provinces and at the Centre, the possibilities of new sources of revenue and he principles that should govern the distribution of revenues. His report is based on two general assumptions firstly that it is both possible and desirable to improve the economic and social condition of India by a substantial increase in expenditure on the nation-building services and secondly that it is possible to raise additional revenues for this purpose provided that incidence of further taxation is adjusted to the capacity of the taxpayers to pay. If additional taxation is to be raised it is necessary that the new constitution should ensure (a) that sources of revenue appropriate to their requirements are available for those authorities who have urgent and expanding services to administer (b) that all parts of India make a not unfair contribution to the common purpose and (c) that the responsibility for imposing addition taxation is definitely laid upon those who will have to incure additional expenditure. The existing financial scheme does not adequately fulfil these conditions especially as Provinces with rapidly expanding needs have sources of revenue which are almost stationary and Provinces are treated unequally and industrial provinces have no power to tax the industries. Analysing the elements that compose the Central Budget Mr. Layton says that a surplus is likely to emerge gradually as a result of the growth of revenue the chief contributor to which will be Customs. The surplus will not, however, be realised if the expansion of trade is checked by internal disorder or exernal difficulties or if India adopts a policy of extreme protection. Any prospective surplus in the Central Budget will go a comparatively little way towards meeting the needs of the Provinces. It is, therefore, essential to find new sources of revenue. Four sources are mentioned:—(1) increased yield of incometax by lowering exemption limits, by steepening graduation in the case of intermediate incomes and by taxation of income invested abroad; (2) Abolition of exemption of agricultural incomes from income-tax (3) national excises on such commodities as cigarettes and matches and lastly (4) Terminal taxes.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

A complete scheme of allocation should provide for a distribution to the provinces of the centrally collected revenues in part according to the origin and in part on a population basis. Giving details of the scheme Mr. Layton points out that the duty on imported liquor should be reduced to the standard luxury rate of thirty per cent. and the provinces should be given the right of imposing further duties in the form of excises on such liquors in accordance with their excise policy. Revenue from commercial stamps should retransferred to the Centre. One half of the proceeds of income-tax should be assigned to the Province concerned. Super-tax would, however, continue to be entirely central. There should be constituted a Provincial Fund fed by specially designated taxes including (a) excise on cigarettes (b) excise on matches and (c) duty on salt (to be transferred when the Central Budget situation permits). The resources of this fund should be automatically distributed to the provinces on on a 'per capita' basis. If all the proposals embodied in the scheme are carried out the effect would be to add nearly forty crores to the Revenue of the provinces by 1940 of which twelve crores would have been transferred from the Central Budget. The proposal to assist the Provinces by means of the Provincial Fund is described as essentially a federal idea and the importance of finding means of harmonising the financial policy of the States and of British India is emphasised.

I.C.S. & I.P.S.

The future of the Services is discussed in Part nine and the Commissioners recommend on the basis of the weight of evidence given that the Security services (I.C.S. and I.P.S.) should continue to be recruited upon an All-India basis by the Secretary of State who should have the Power to require the Provincial Governments to employ these services in such number and in such appointments as he thinks necessary. His decision would, of course, be arrived at only after discussion with the Provincial Governments and the Government of India and would be subject to reconsideration from time to time. The quota of All-India Officers would vary according to the circumstances of each province and might eventually disappear as regards irrigation and forest services. The Commissioners are doubtful whether recruitments should be continued on All-India basis in their case also. Authorities in India should consider this in the light of the general scheme of constitutional reform put forward. At the same time the Commissioners after reviewing the evidence on this question observe that India is not yet in a position to find all the personnel which it requires to maintain the administration of these two departments both of which demand not only the highest technical knowledge but the most resolute administrative zeal. If European recruitment in these two branches were to cease to-day or were reduced to occasional enlistment of European experts on short time contracts, a risk would be taken which would be, on a purely administrative view, very hard to justify. The rates of recruitment as between Indians and Europeans for the Indian Civil and Indian Police Services were decided upon by the Lee Commission in 1924 and it was contemplated that these rates would be maintained up to 1939 for the former service and to 1949 for the latter. The Simon Commissioners say that while it is open to them to vary the recommendations in this regard they are not prepared to depart from the timetable fixed, for, they proceed to observe:—

"The six years that have elapsed since the Lee Commission reported have not lessened the need for the British element in the security services. Communal tension has increased and it has never been seriously denied that the impartiality of the British Officer as between conflicting communal interests—an impartiality which he owes to his origin—gives him a special value in the administration. It is not that his Indian colleague cannot free himself from communal influences, but the suspicion that he is partial makes it difficult for him to do justice either to himself or to the needs of the situation. But apart from this the British officer can for some time longer render a valuable service to political progress in India and Indian political life will surely gain from the advice and service of men in whom the practice of British democracy is instinctive." As regards the existing members of any All-India services for which no further recruitment will be made, the Commissioners assume that following the recommendation of the Lee Commission they will retain all he rights of officers of the All-India services. It is essential for the success of the constitutional advances proposed that the existing members of the All-India services should remain in the service and that their rights and privileges should be safeguarded. At the present juncture India cannot afford to lose experienced officials and measures must be taken to discourage premature withdrawal. The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that retirement on proportionate pension should remain open without limit of time to any officer who might under the present rules have so retired upon the coming into force of the constitutional changes proposed. If this is done, they believe that the majority of officers will be prepared to remain in service and the lesson of the years succeeding 1920 reforms will not be repeated.

RACIAL PREJUDICE

The Commission regards as essential the continued provision of medical treatment by European doctors for European officers and their families. No change should therefore, be made in the rule by which the Secretary of State prescribes number of I.M.S. officers to be employed in the provinces and the appointments and condition upon which they shall be employed. It is recommended that special additions to standard pensions should be given to officers who have borne the heavy strain of governorship.

Protection of the services from political influences is also regarded as an essential condition of the constitutional advances and the Commission recommends the establishment of a public service commission in each province and thereby also relieve the minister from embarrassing demands and set them free to devote themselves to more important and more appropriate duties.

HIGH COURTS

Part ten deals with High Courts (including in this term the Oudh Chief Court and the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Sind). The Commission recommends that the charges of all High Courts should be put upon the central revenues and that administrative control should be exercised by the Government of India and not by the Provincial Governments. The High Court fees will become a source of central revenue, while the proceeds of judicial stamps in Courts of subordinate jurisdiction will remain provincial.

FISCAL AUTONOMY MODIFIED.

Part Eleven, which discusses the relations between Home and Indian Governments, recommends that the Governor-General and the Governor General in Council will continue to be subject to orders of the Secretary of State, who will be responsible to Parliament. But in the provinces, the Secretary of State will have no concern except to keep himself informed by the Governor of everything that may relate to the ultimate responsibility of Parliament. The size of the India Council is reduced and its members will have the qualification of more recent Indian experience than is required at present. Functions contemplated for the Council would be essentially advisory, but independent powers would continue for: (1) control of service conditions and (2) control of non-votable Indian expenditure. The Commission says that it does not suggest a modification of the fiscal convention, but emphasises that a decision whether the will of the Indian legislature is to prevail is one for the Secretary of State, or if need be, for His Majesty's Government, to take after giving the fullest weight to the views of the Government of India and before the proposal is put to the legislature. For, a convention which sets Government of India and the legislature in opposition to the Secretary of State is constitutionally unsound. In concluding the chapter the Commissioners hope that their Indian fellow-subjects after doing them the courtesy of studying the report as a whole (for, isolated sentences may have given the reader a wrong impression) will find that what they have put forward has been written in a spirit of genuine sympathy.

SICKENING HYPOCRISY.

They conclude: "No one of their race ought to be so foolish as to deny the greatness of the contribution which Britain has made to Indian progress. It is not racial prejudice nor imperialistic ambition nor commercial innterest which makes us say so, plainly. It is a tremendous achievement to have brought to the Indian subcontinent and to have appplied in practice the conception of impartial justice, of the rule of law, of respect for civic right without reference to class or creed and of a disinterested and incorruptible civil service. These are essential elements in any state which is advancing towards wellordered self-government. In his heart even the bitterest critic of the British administration in India knows that India has owed these things mainly to Britain. But when all this is said it still leaves out of account the condition essential to the peaceful advance of India and Indian statesmanship has now a great part to play. Success can only be achieved by sustained goodwill and cooperation both between the great religious communities of India, which have so constantly been in conflict, and between India and Britain. For, the future of India depends on the collaboration of the East and West and each has much to learn from the other. We have grown to understand something of the ideals which are inspiring the Indian national movement and no man, who has taken part in the working of representative institutions of Britain, can fail to sympathise with the desire of others to secure for their own land a similar development. But a constitution is something more than a generalisation. It has to present a constructive scheme. We submit our report in the hope that it may furnish materials and suggest a plan by means of which the Indian constitutional reconstruction may be peacefully and surely promoted."

—A. P.

Shri Lad Yuvak Mandal

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TIME 2 TO 11 P.M. (B. T.)

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn by the pupil Tyebji Himself to a paragraph in your paper stating that he was reprimanded by an Anglo-Indian teacher for flying his "takli" during recess. There is not one word of truth in the paragraph and the boy himself assures me that he knows nothing about any such incident. As a matter of fact the boy has no contact with any Anglo-Indian teacher. I might add that this is a School that exists for purposes of education only. Politics are not discussed at all. As we have lived very happily for over 60 years as a community consisting of all nationalities and religions with never a racial or religious disagreement you can perhaps realise how much I detest such an attempt to cause trouble. I hope you will give the same prominence to this letter as you did to the original paragraph which is, I repeat, entirely untrue and without any foundation in fact.—Yours, etc.,

W. H. HAMMOND,
H. M Cathedral School.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

VOLUNTEER'S SPECIAL RALLY.

All the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers are asked to be present in the Congress House to-morrow (Tuesday) the 24th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in their uniforms, when Dr. Hardiker, the Secretary-General will inspect the Volunteers and give instructions about their

STUDENTS AND NATION MOVEMENT.

A public meeting of unt students will be held to-day day) at 6 p. m. at Balvatsky Sandhurst Bridge to discuss the attitude of the student community towards the present struggle.

All are invited.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow and a protest meeting will be held at 12-noon.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 281, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, June 23.

Previous Closing Rate	13.26
To-day's Opening Rate	13.08
Difference	—.18
To-day's Closing Rate	13.12
Difference	—.14
Broach Expectation J/A Rs.	223
Broach Expectation A/M Rs.	244

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, June 23.

Previous Closing Rate	7.03
To-day's Opening Rate	6.88
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	6.83
Difference	—.20

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A CALCULATED AFFRONT.

—:o:—

Commenting on the first volume of the Simon Report which was published a fortnight ago, we wrote that it was an insult to India containing, as it did, a series of libels on her and her people. Last evening we received the second volume the official summary of which we publish elsewhere. We cannot trust ourselves to words in characterising this volume. The first volume had prepared us for what was to follow but we confess we were not prepared for the outrageous recommendations contained in the second volume, so utterly lacking it is in the understanding of the true nature of the Indian problem and in the appreciation of "the resurgence of India's national and racial aspirations" to which Mr. Benn referred the other day, and so completely inspired it is by racial arrogance and greed for power and exploitation. The Commissioners in the concluding portion of their report say : "No one of either race ought to be so foolish as to deny the greatness of the contribution which Britain has made to Indian progress. It is not racial prejudice, nor imperialistic ambition, nor commercial interest, which makes us say so plainly." Equal plainly we tell the Commissioners that it is nothing else than the combination of racial prejudice, imperialistic ambition and commercial interest which is responsible for the production of an atrocious document which will go down in history as the outstanding example of the melancholy meanness of one nation's treament of another nation. The Commission was boycotted by the Indian people who decided two years ago to have nothing to do with it at any stage and in any form. That determination will be strengthened a hundredfold by the publication of the second volume. For there will be not a single Indian, with some feeling of patriotism, who will not read the contents of the volume with burning indignation. He will certainly ignore these contents and continue his struggle, but he cannot ignore the spirit—the spirit of racial arrogance and domination —which animates them. The Simon Commission was represented to the world as the most representative body that Britain could constitute for the purpose in view. If the tree is to be judged by its fruit the British people must be pronounced to be the most little-minded people who, presented with a magnificent opportunity, ignominiously failed to rise equal to it.

To sum up, the recommendations of the Simon Commission make the truth naked that Britain is determined to keep India as her milchcow as long as Indians allow her to do so. That determination is expressed in the contemptuous and insolent rejection of the main demand of the Indian people that they should be masters in their own house. For not merely has the Commission said that there should be no advance in the Central Government, but it also wants to make "progress" backwards by substituting indirect for direct representation and by a mischievous modification of the present pretence of fiscal autonomy. It says with brutal frankness that "the Governor-General's Executive Council in the next stage of India's constitutional development cannot, in our judgment, be "responsible" to the Indian legislature in the same sense as the British Cabinet is "responsible" to the British Parliament." And, after pointing out that while distinctions of votable and non-vitable items, and the power of certification and of making Ordinance remain, makes the astounding statement that its scheme involves no retrogression at the Centre. Could intellectual dishonesty further go? With pompous reiteration its reminds Indians that "the British model is not the only form of responsible Government". If so, why not give us the French, the German or the American form of responsible government? India wants the substance of Independence—the power to control her purse, her Army, her foreign relations and her Government whatever the form it may take and not a hundred Simon Commissions will hoodwink her with their hypocritical cant about "Federalism" and "British model". The climax of hypocrisy is reached in the recommendations of the Commission regarding defence. The Commission says, to its own satisfaction, that India cannot be self-governing until she has her own army. But India cannot have her own army because for a long time it is impossible to dispense with the British element including the Higher Command and the rank and file. Therefore, the only way of making India self-governing is to take the Army out of the control of her Government! The impudence of this proposal is only matched by its machiavellism Why is it impossible that British officers and soldiers should serve a Government responsible to the Indian people? Has the loan of British officers not been given to indepedent countries like Turkey? Is it beyond the capacity of British statesmanship— assuming Britain honestly wants to come to an honourable settlement with India—to come to an arrangement whereby the sovereignty of the Indian people could be reconciled to the amour-propre of British military officers? India does not make unreasonable demands. As the acting President of the Congress says in his interview with Mr. Slocombe "we must be masters in our own households, but we are ready to agree to reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power from a British administration in India to a responsible Indian Government."

There is not the slightest indication in the Simon report that India is to have even a shadow of freedom and its proposal regarding the Army is the most sinister design against India attaining freedom even within three generations That being so, its proposals about the travesty of a Provincial autonomy subject to the increased autocratic powers of the Governor are a cruel mockery of her national aspirations. The Commission says, "No one of either race ought to be so foolish as to deny the greatness of the contribution which Britain has made to Indian progress" We deny, and deny emphatically, the greatness of that contribution. That, after more than a century of her relation with India, the only response that Britain should give to her claim to self-determination is the Simon Commission's calculated affront to her self-respect is a sufficiently damning verdict on that contribution. If the Simon recommendations constitute the best that British statesmanship can do to deal with India's problem, let it be clearly understood that there can be no reconciliation between India and Britain. We say so in sorrow as well as indignation. But the truth must be told, India cannot accept anything short of the substance of independence. She is prepared, in the words of Pundit Motilal, to accept the Round Table Conference, "if it was made clear, that the Conference would meet to frame a Constitution for a free India, subject to such adjustments of our mutual relations as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and our past association." If the British Government are genuinely anxious for a settlement they can have it only on these terms, which means that not only must they scrap the Simon Report but also unequivocally repudiate the Simon spirit.

INTERVIEWS WITH GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi has at last been given a companion in Mr. Kalelkar. This is good, so far as it goes. But it is not enough, as we pointed out sometime ago. Government ought to send his two sons also to live with him. What is still more urgent is that conditions governing interviews with him must immediately be defined. At the present there are neither rules nor instructions. The first interview with Gandhiji was on May 21 when Mrs. Gandhi, Miraben (Miss Slade) and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee saw him. Another interview was arranged on May 30 when Mrs. Captain, Miss Slade, Mr. Reginald Reynolds and Mr. Tricumjee went to see him. The Superintendent had instructions not to allow Mr. Reynolds to see Gandhiji, nor was permission given to Mrs. Captain. Gandhiji naturally declined to see the other two. The present position is that ever since May 21 Gandhiji has not had an interview with any outsider. It is clearly Government's duty to bestir themselves. We suggest that Gandhiji should be allowed weekly interviews and there should be no discrimination on behalf of Government in the choice of visitors.

FORCE OR CONCILIATION?

—:o:—

Having described Satyagraha as an "open revolution", the "Times of India" has worked iself into a state of alarm. It omits to describe the method of this "open revolution". It conveniently forgets to tell its readers that Satyagraha differs fundamentally from all other "revolution" that have invariably been bloody and that it is through the latter that the word "revolution" has come, historically, to be invested with its terrible signincance. Satyagraha is demonstrably free from it. But the "Times" ignores the fact. All that matters to our contemporary is that "a revolution is in progress" and that "it is the first and most important duty of the Government of India and of local Governments to meet that revolution with every weapon they possess". Do we understand the "Times" to suggest the enforcement of, say, martial law to deal with Satyagraha? On the other hand, there is Munshi Iswar Saran, equally a critic of Satyagraha, who advises Government to come to a peaceful settlement with Gandhiji. Indeed he claims that this is the only method of bringing peace and of ensuring the success of the Round Table Conference, which otherwise he will boycott. There are thus two alternatives before Government force and conciliation. The next few days will shew whether they continue the policy of coercion or end the deadlock by a policy of conciliation leading to honourable settlement. On their choice will depend the future of India in relation to Britain.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

(BY ?)

New India is born. And I have seen it. In fact I have had a good long look at it. What is more, I was really lost in rapturous reverie on beholding it. It is so remarkably uncommon. A child like it was never born before nor will be born in future.

* * * * *

It is simply marvellous. Oh, how can I describe its beauty! No body could have ever dreamed that it would be so attractively pie-bald. The judicious distribution of brown patches—here big there small—shows to splendid advantage the general whiteness of the complexion, specially of the face.

* * * * *

Born of such distinguished parents as John Bull and Pax Britanica it bears marked traits of both in equal proportions and when it grows up in the fulness of time it will be a credit to its parents. But less of the future.

* * * * *

God bless His own seven Angels who assisted at the birth. They have made full arrangements for its education and general upbringing. It will have, not a governess, but a lot of governors who will act under the direct supervision of a Governor-General. It will be looked after by nurses who—thanks to Lord Lee—will be recruited by open competition in the land of its birth.

* * * * *

And lest some harm might befall it, it will be protected day and night by stalwarts—similarly recruited—armed with lathis, batons, bayonets, rifles, machine guns etc.

* * * * *

In short it is a great life that is awaiting it. But notwithstanding the undoubted affection of the parents, it is not going to be spoilt. The seven good angels have seen to it. For instance, instructions have been issued that it shall never be permitted to smoke, specially near the powder magazine.

* * * * *

What I mean to say is that inspite of fulminations of the fellow to my left—thank God there is a column between him and me —the Simon Recommendations are a good egg—indeed a couple of good eggs I should say. They are so good that if you do not grab them they will be taken back to England, where there is always a good market for them—for use in public meetings.

SIMON REPORT.

AN 'ANALYTICAL' SURVEY.

(BY KERALAPUTRA.)

I.

The historical survey of the Report of the Simon Commission has been much advertised as providing a necessary background and an impartial estimate of the factors whose interplay constitutes the problem of Indian Nationalism. Official propagandists have praised its style, its comprehnesiveness, its insight, its frigid impartiality. Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared that it was one of the great State Documents of our time, and it has been slyly hinted that the pride of place that Miss Mayo's "Mother India" held as the best seller on India has been reluctantly yielded to Simon's "magnum-opus." All this propaganda which makes the volume doubly suspect both as to its 'bona fides' and its impartiality renders the task of the critic, to a certain extent difficult. An attempt is made in these articles to examine some of the statements and conclusions forming the basis of the Commission's survey and to demonstrate that the Report, though written in the best narrative prose, is insidious, inaccurate, incomplete and altogether untrustworthy.

APOLOGISTS OF IMPERIALISM.

The allusions to the history of India scattered over the Report reveal the true nature of the Simon Seven as apologists of Imperialism. An example will suffice. It is stated on page 18 that "there were few periods in the recorded history of India anterior to the British administration when over large tracts, the internal peace was not greatly disturbed and the demands of the State on the land were not heavy to an extent which made its possession a liability rather than an asset." That this is a perversion of facts for which there was never any basis except perhaps in the 18th century will be granted by all students of history. According to Simon there was never any peace in India before Pax Britanica came to be established.

BLACK IS WHITE.

The descriptive portion relating to the Provinces, population and communities is in the nature of a preliminary statement to convey to non-Indian readers the essential features of India's organization. Though there is much in it to which legitimate objection could be taken, the nature of the subject gave but little opportunity for Sir John Simon to display his ability as an advocate in proving to his own satisfaction that black is white. It is in his survey of the working of Dyarchy in the Provinces and of the Central Legislature and in his narrative of the political events of the last 10 years that he shows the master hand. The show of impartiality and the technique of balanced statement should not blind our eyes to the tendencious character of these two parts which if carefully studied would also suggest the nature of the recommendations contained in the second volume. Chapter 4. 5 and 6 of Part II carefully read would show that the picture presented of the provincial councils under Dyarchy omits some important characteristics, obvious even to a casual observer. In Chapter 6 which deals with the position of the Governor under the new system there is no allusion to, much less analysis of, the extraordinary increase of his power as a result of the Reforms. The Report says: "We would like here to point out that he combines in himself under the present Constitution, what we may call ordinary and extraordinary powers and duties. He is a part of the day-by-day administration but he is also the authority in reserve who may have to override the normal processes when he is convinced that the ordinary administration of the Province needs his special intervention. There is universal testimony all over India as to the skill and patience with which the Governors have discharged their duty." This is a clever attempt to enshroud in a mist of words uncomfortable facts which, if stated and acknowledged, would establish the deliberate sabotage of Dyarchy by Governors in an attempt to grab all power to themselves. It is well-known and beyond doubt that one of the most unexpected results of the division of executive government into two halves was to aggrandise the power of the Governor in relation to both parts. Thus even with regard to his Executive Council the Governor became a dictator, because in all matters of dispute between the two halves he was the final authority. Before the reforms his position vis a vis his own Council was that of 'Primus inter pares;' but as a result of the reactionary use made by the Governors of their opportunities the powers of the Executive Council became materially reduced. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's evidence before the Muddiman Committee proves this beyond doubt. In relation to the Ministers, the Governors from the beginning adopted an attitude which was diametrically opposed to that of responsibility to the Legislature. The theory was put forward that the Ministers were the Governor's Ministers and one "Chief" Minister went to the extent of denying his responsibility to the Legislature and of declaring that he was responsible only to the Governor.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

Other circumstances that helped the Governor to assume the powers of a dictator in Provincial

(Continued on page 11.)

BEWARE OF "SWEATED LABOUR"

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

The root of the present misery almost wholly lies in unemployment. Unemployment and slackness in business pursue each other in a horribly vicious circle. This being so young men of self-respect and education find it extremely hard to maintain themselves by honest means. The employers have increasingly less work for them. A number of firms have given notices to their assistants and a distressingly large number of clerks have already swollen the ranks of the unhappy scanners of the "wanted" columns in newspapers. This seems to be an opportunity for the fattened wealthy to extract work from their subordinates on a starvation wage. "Here you are Mr. ..... why should I give you Rs. 75 when I have applicants ready to take up the job for Rs. 50? This is the attitude adopted by many a heartless employer. It is justifiable in some cases. For the employer is hard hit too. There are many, however, who can afford but do not continue to pay the normal salary. They do not consider that necessity may consent to semi-starvation for the moment but the iron enters deeper into the soul and the natural resentment the starvelings harbour becomes intensified as they feel the pinch more poignantly. It is immoral to extract sweated labour and take undue advantage of the unfortunate circumstances of the unemployed.

I ask those who are "masters" as against "men," to take into consideration the conditions especially of the thousands who come to Bombay to make their living and upon whom are dependent many more thousands who live outside the presidency. The hundreds among the opulent can effect a curtailment of many of their luxuries, but further curtailment of the wages of their subordinate spells almost nacked starvation. These remarks apply equally to the millionaire merchant, the private employer of skilled labour, as to Government The latter would do well not to lower the scale of their wages in view of the present abnormal circumstances so favourable to the wage-payer.

It certainly behoves those in comparative affluent condition not to take ignoble advantage of the less happily circumstanced to-day. It is natural, but hardly humane, to thrust under the chin of a penurous applicant for a hundred rupee job the grovelling petitions of a dozen rivals prepared to accept the same on fifty.

MY MOTHERLAND.

—:o:—

O Motherland, my Motherland!
May other countries thou transcend,
And may thy glory's star ascend,
O Motherland, my Motherland!

"'Gainst foes our country we'll defend,
And certain victory shall attend
No doubt, our dear, dear Motherland."

Such is the cry of youth: they stand
All, all united in a band
For freedom from the foreign hand
To strive; for right to fight till end.

Of freedom songs they sing, and send
Far-felt cries. These to heaven ascend:
The stars they thrill, the sky they rend.

A mystic on the native strand
Sees everywhere the teeming trend
In Eastern waters, air and land,
A vision it would once command
The whole world's peace without a brand!

O Motherland, my Motherland!
May other countries thou transcend,
And may thy glory's star ascend,
O Motherland, my Motherland!

S. C. BANKER.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

"Statesman" on Compromise.

Simla rumours that the Labour Government is likely to attempt a compromise with Mahatma Gandhi have perturbed the "Statesman" of Calcutta. It has decided that Mahatma Gandhi's presence at the Round Table Conference would, on balance, be undesirable. Having done so it had to argue backwards in search of premises. And it has succeeded—to its own satisfaction. Thus our contemporary has discovered that no solution acceptable to Gandhiji and the Congress "would have the slightest chance of being endorsed by the Mahomedans and the Princes." Why, the "Statesman" "can go much further than that"! "If Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Gandhi were put into a room together to hammer out a constitution for India they would emerge as irreconcilable antagonists." From all this it is easy to march back to the first and main premise, namely, "the last thing that Mr. Gandhi wants is any sort of a compromise that would bring him to grips with the other Indian leaders", for "the real weight behind the separatist movement will be revealed" and the game of the Swarajists will be "up". Therefore "nothing would frighten him (Gandhiji) so much as the full acceptance of his conditions."

The Reality.

But if Anglo-India and those who are intimate with it are so sure of this fact then we suggest that they "frighten" Gandhiji and beat him at his own game. If the general views of Anglo-India about Gandhiji are correct then his opponents have no reason to spare him any degree of fright. This is the nation's challenge. But it will not be accepted because the true nature of "the real weight behind the separatist movement" will really be "revealed". Secondly, it will involve an acceptance of the condition relating to the "substance of Independence". It is clearly "impossible of concession". For, it will strike, as Lord Rothermere assures the world, at the very root of "the work-a-day bread and butter economics" of Britain. And finally—we invite sympathetic attention to the supremely human touch in it—a compromise with Gandhiji, implying, as it does, a general amnesty, will "break the heart" of the police and generally dishearten "those responsible for Law and Order". For, they have been risking their live to put into gaol men who are to be released in pursuance of a 'gesture'", and also because their "record has never been better than the last few months." Here again the nation's answer is a challenge. Appoint independent commissions to inquire into their "record" during the last few months at every place where "they have been risking their lives." But this challenge too will not be accepted. For otherwise it will "break the heart" and "dishearten" them. Indeed, it will be callous ingratitude on the part of India to insist even on the Indianisation of the "Services". No wonder that the "Statesman" is perturbed.

An Opportune Warning.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London Mr. Erulkar did well to emphasise that "the keynote of the present situation was to be found in economic domination." He quoted the instances of the cotton duties, Government's currency policy and the opposition to the development of Indian shipping to show how this domination was working to the detriment of India's economic interests. Sir Padamji Ginwala, the late President of the Tariff Board, also spoke pointing out that Government did not take prompt action in cases where the Tariff Board had decided in favour of protection, nor did the Railway administrations adjust their freights so as to help Indian industries to compete with foreign products, as is done everywhere else in the world. These speeches should serve as conclusive answer to those who innocently wonder why the mercantile community actively supports Indian national aspirations. And in view of the clamours of Rothermere and Co. for "resolute rule" we particularly welcome Mr. Erulkar's warning that if Britain does not want to lose her best customer then she should agree to "the formation of a national government responsible to the people", which is "the only effective remedy" of the present situation.

A Thought for the Day.

"You can fool a part of the people all the time, and all the people part of the time; you cannot fool all the people all the time."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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Date	Steamers	
1930		
21st	Maloja	20,827
28th	Rasmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana	16,562
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Rasmak	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia	11120
29th	Rasmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
Jan.		
3rd	Mooltan	20,983
10th	Rajputana	16562
17th	Ranchi	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10946
14th	Comorin	16132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
14th	Rasmak	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia	16,643
11th	Rasmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan	20,959
May		
2nd	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

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‖ Through from Australia.
‡ Through from China.
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SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

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Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£46	£ 98

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June		
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
26	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan.
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
10	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
22	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

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1930. June		
20th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
25th	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
July		
2nd	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

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*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru	10000	---	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13/4 July
Atsuta Maru	6000	---	@16July
Kashima Maru	10000	---	29July
*Tottori Maru	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidsuoka Maru	6270	29 July	13 Aug
Hakone Maru	10500	---	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	---	@26 Aug
*Rangoon Maru	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers'	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22000	---	17 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru	22000	3 July	9 July

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Sumatra Maru	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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What the People Say

"BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—One visiting an Indian cinema, where Indian films are exclusively exhibited, will always have the satisfaction of hearing Indian music, whatever be its quality, on Indian instruments, set to an Indian surrounding and an Indian theme. But the amusing part is the playing of the "British National Anthem" at the close on these Indian instruments. This is invariably out of tune and not only not one out of a hundred of the audience will know what is being played but by the time it is fully gone through they are half way through the gates. I am afraid if the musicians themselves know what they are playing! Why should not the owners of these Cinemas play in true spirit the "Indian National Anthem"?—Yours, etc.,

BANDE MATARAM.

Bombay, June 17

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—An announcement is published in the "Indian Daily Mail" of the 20th instant that there are only three candidates nominated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber for contesting the election to the Senate of the Bombay University, which is to take place on Monday, the 23rd instant. This statement is entirely misleading and inaccurate. There are four candidates including myself whose name the "Indian Daily Mail" has omitted to mention. You can realize that the omission of my name in the "Daily Mail" will highly prejudice my chances of success and I trust, therefore, in fairness to me, you will give as much publicity to the correction as you possibly can. I have already written to the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail." Thanking you in advance.—Yours, etc.,

VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA.

"THE BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I read amongst other articles in your valued paper of 18th instant an article written by "A Sevika" on the British National Anthem.

Yes, from my experience, I would tell the writer of this article to stand to "attention" when the British National Anthem is played or sung anywhere, as by doing so, one shows love for one's brethren.

The King has no powers to bestow special favours. It is his administrators who misgovern.

By standing to "attention" when the British National Anthem is played or sung may mean only respect to the King and as such the British National Anthem, which goes in the category of prayers, should be accorded such reverence.

I should, of course, appeal and say that "Vande Matram" may also be sung or played with that reverence on occasions suited for the purpose.—Yours etc.,

INDEPENDENCEWALLA.

A SUGGESTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Every letter that comes from England is stamped by the postal authorities 'Buy British Goods.' Why not start a similar propaganda here and write at the top of every envelope you post "Boycott British Goods"? That will impress every body and moreover help the boycott propaganda a great deal. I hope every one of the readers of your esteemed paper will follow this suggestion and every letter that will come to the "Chronicle" office in future will bear the line "Boycott British Goods" on the outside.—Yours etc.

M. GUPTE.

Khar, June 20.

"SENSATION IN OLD PARSI STATUE CEMETERY."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—In reference to a report appearing in your to-day's issue on the above subject, I may be permitted to bring to the notice of your readers that a few days ago, a number of Mohamedans residing in the vicinity of the cemetery deciding to test the truth of the super-natural happenings at the graves as reported by your correspondent, formidably covered up the graves in question with earth and large boulders and kept up an all-night vigil at the cemetery. Contrary to their expectations and to their utter disappointment nothing untoward happened and the graves found undisturbed and safe beneath the covering mould the next morning and so they are to this day.

The interest in the incident which was manifested in the beginning and the candles which were lighted on the graves in veneration to the spirits of the 'saintly' remains reposing thereunder refusing to be profaned by Municipal interference—have completely disappeared and the place itself is quite isolated and free for the utility of the purpose of our City Fathers.

The mysterious phenomena attributed to the graves are not talked and discussed about as, they are now being explained by the labourers themselves who were employed to level the place that under instructions of the Municipal authorities, the two graves were left uncovered, presumably for the purpose of setting certain differences said to be existing between the Municipality and the relatives of the deceased peacefully reposing thereunder. In regard to the veracity of this statement the Municipal authorities will have to certify. However, it is true—that the graves in question were regarded a few days ago by a section of people with great awe and reverence.—Yours etc.,

A. S. LOBO.

Noor Building, Parsee Statue, June 19.

STUDENTS & THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir, Will you please publish the following letter and oblige me by publishing the view, the majority of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

For the last three months or so the great struggle for Swaraj is going on and everyone thinks that the youths who are studying in the colleges and the schools, aided or established by the Government, should come forward to work out the programme of the Indian National Congress, whatever their individual views may be. Do our Congresss leaders—most of whom have now become the honourable guests of the British Raj—and whose place is now taken up by lesser men, think that the students of Bombay, as indeed of every other place are but the dumb and mute machines, to be driven by their everchanging caprices? I do not think so and most of the students of the city share my view. They do not think it possibe at this stage to boycott the schools and colleges—the only places of receiving education and culture in this unhappy land of ours—and become Satyagrahis. Let us not, however, be misunderstood. It is not that we do not agree with the theory of the Satyagraha but we think that the practice of the theory by us is impossible. All honour to those who have turned into possibility but then one must note that every student cannot do it. It is not in the very human nature to receive the lathi charges by Government officers without any attempt, however mild, at retaliation. To overcome this inborn human feeling requires a great deal of practice and patience and hardly any sane person can expect under-graduate of a university to display such a noble spirit. But still we see persons carried on merely by sentiment rather than by logic and reasoning advocating the boycott of schools and colleges. What is their idea of doing so? Let us not conceal the facts. Mahatmaji started his historic march in the month of March, at about the time of the close of the second term of the University of Bombay. At a very modest estimation there are at least five thousand students studying in the different colleges of Bombay and let the Congress authorities publish how many of them became the Congress volunteers during the last three months. The situation is quite clear and on the other day I was surprised to read Mr. P. R. Lele's letter in your Monday's issue advocating the picketing of colleges when they are to be opened on the 21st. What is the utility of this picketing? Had the Collegians of Bombay thought it advisable to become Satyagrahis, they would not have surely lost the precious three months they had at their disposal. It is therefore, more than clear that the vast majority of them are not prepared to do so. Why should the Congress authorities be therefore, advised by Mr. Lele to molest the students by picketing? Let them be allowed to do as they think proper. I pray men like Lele not to misguide and ruin them by preventing them to do what they think proper. Let us learn a lesson from the experience of those students who left their schools and colleges in the glorious days of the non-co-operation movement. I have tried to indicate the real situation above, which will completely go to show the futility of picketing and the wrong belief that the majority of the students will become the Congress volunteers, if prevented from going to the colleges. Will it not be a greater glory to our movement if the students come forward without any picketing? Surely they know their interests. The leaders of the Youth League who assembled at Sardar Griha in Bombay some days back seem to have taken the real view of the situation and have accordingly refrained from advocating the picketing of colleges. They have instead called upon the students to observe a three-days' hartal and take to Swadeshi. I do not know whether Mr. Lele is a Congress volunteer or not and I would be obliged to him if he condescends to explain his vocation and the motive underlying his letter—whether he had fully considered the whole situation or not.

But let not the readers think that the Bombay students do not wish to help the Congress movement. Far from that nearly 80 per cent of them have taken the pledge to use the Swadeshi goods and I hope that it will amply satisfy our present needs.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. RAJADHYAKSHA.

June 17

KHADDAR GOWNS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is often asked what service can our Universities render to National Movement which is being backed by so many illegitimate forces and which have naturally made the issue more of a failure than a success. A Congressman will hold that the best service a University can do at this time would be to lend in a continuous supply of youths enlightened well enough to cope up with the situation. But, no one cares to see what this inexperienced and irresponsible host of students, the so-called volunteers, can do in this way except running amok and creating a more tense atmosphere.

It is simply nonsense to expect anything substantial from the students unless a steady propaganda, based on peace-preserving principles is resorted to. The most they can do is to quit their schools and go about preaching a doctrine (of civil disobedience) yet unpractised and misapprehended by themselves. This all may lead to mere waste of time and young energy of the Nation in fruitless efforts.

However, if the propaganda work of popularising indigenous goods is taken up in the right earnest, not through reckless picketing, there is a prospective service for the Universities to sustain. Our Education Minister who lacks no qualities of a true Indian, must exert to substantiate the propaganda work by introducing 'Khaddar gowns' at the 'University Convocation.'

There is no reason why we should not accept 'Khaddar gowns' as robes of honour. We should hold 'Khaddar' in esteem and take lead in its free use. Once, the intelligentsia are so disposed, it would be easy for the rest to follow up. It is now high time that we should realise this fact and act for it.—Yours, etc.,

A. HUSAIN.

Jodhpur, 17-6-30.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES AT CHOPDA.

—:o:—

Camp Raided By Police.

(From a Correspondent)

CHOPDA, June 21

The camp lately opened at Akulkheda for breaking forest laws was raided by police yesterday at 5-0 p.m. and all the inmates including Sukhabhau—the manager of the camp—were arrested. They were not allowed to have their meals though the police were informed that they had no food since morning as they were all on tour. Mr. Sukhabhau's wife offered herself for arrest as she had also preached breaking of forest laws, but the police refused to arest her. Another batch of 8 volunteers who were touring in the taluka were also arrested at the same time by another party of police. A big meeting was held at Chopda to congratulate the arrested Satyagrahis. The total number of arrested Satyagrahis so far is 25. Perfect non-violence remains and fresh batches of Satyagrahis are touring in the taluka.

COIMBATORE, June 21.

One measure of contraband salt fetched Rs. 500 when auctioned at public meeting held on Wednesday.—Free Press.

MATRICULATION STUDENTS.

—:o:—

Compartmental Examination Suggested.

Mr. Apabhai G. Desai, a Fellow of Bombay University in the course of a letter to the Registrar of the University says that the Syndicate should accept his suggestion for compartmental examination for the Matric. It is a great hardship to the students that the Matriculation, First Year Arts and Inter Arts Examinations are only held once a year. If I mistake not, such or equivalent examinations in all the Universities in England and Scotland are held at least twice a year if not more. When the B.A. examination is held by the University in Bombay twice a year, I see no reason why the above-mentioned examinations should not be held twice a year. I believe the Examinations in all the Universities in the United States of America are also held at least twice a year if not more.

Students who fail only in one subject by a few marks have got to wait in the same class for another twelve months for the next trial. I think it is absolutely undesirable to compel such students to study the same subjects over again in which they have already obtained the required number of marks for a long period of another twelve months. It may also happen that quite a good number of students failing in more than one subject by a few marks may easily get through the Examination in the next trial if it is held again after six months. The Bombay University will be conferring a great boon to the students if it decides to hold these examinations twice a year instead of compelling them to rot for one whole year in the same class over again. I do not think that this sort of arrangement will lower in any way the present standard of efficiency and general equipment of the students: nor do I think that this will be impracticable, in the case of the Bombay University.

PRESENT FISCAL SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Mr. Erulkar Calls For Full Protection.

LONDON, June 21.

Mr. Erulkar condemned the present fiscal system and advocated full protection. Speaking at Indian Chamber of Commerce London Branch. He maintained that the recent cotton duties controversy had exposed the futility of the fiscal autonomy convention. He criticised the Government of India's currency policy and urged a speedy removal of the obstacles preventing development of Indian shipping. Referring to the suggestions for the constitution of the British Empire as a Federal economic unit, he demanded that India's attitude must be decided by the Indian people. Mr. Erulkar welcomed the decision to appoint six additional Trade Commissioners and urged the appointment of non-official Indians with business experience.

Before the report was adopted the question of repudiation of contracts was raised by Mr. Spittama Cama who pointed out the Chamber had gained reputation for impartiality and urged whatever political situation, Sir E. M. Chamber should insist on the contracts being carried out.

Mr. Erulkar replied that the Chamber was still making inquiries in order to ascertain the exact facts.

TARIFF BOARD DEFENDED.

Sir Padamji Ginwala, invited to speak, defended the work of the tama Cama who pointed out that the Government of India had not been converted to full protection. He thought the question of transport entered largely into the difficulties of Indian industries, as railway administrations were not familiar with their needs. He thought freights might be so adjusted that industries may be able to dispense with the need of protection. He also emphasised the necessity of more prompt action in granting protection in cases where the Tariff Board had decided that protection was needed.—Reuter.

WARNING TO TAXIMEN.

—:o:—

"Abettors Of Defiance Of Sec. 144."

—:o:—

MANGALORE, June 21.

20 owners of taxis and buses of South Kanara District have been notified by the District Collector that if they facilitate transport of Satyagrahis they will be liable for prosecution as abettors of defiance of section 144 and their permits will be cancelled.

Picketing of liquor shops continues briskly. Picketing is done in batches of two, and fresh batches take the place of batches that are arrested. Total number of arrests in Mangalore is 101.—Free Press.

NO R. T. CONFERENCE WITHOUT MAHATMAJI.

Pandit Malaviya Speaks Out.

"RED SHIRTS," HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH "RED" MOVEMENT.

The following is a fuller version of Pandit Malaviya's speech at Lahore:—

LAHORE, June 16.

Over 15,000 persons, including about 3,000 ladies, were present to-night at the public meeting held in the Municipal Gardens outside Mochi Gate to hear Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived from Rawalpindi. Dr. Gudbux Rai, who was in the chair, in opening the meeting asked the people to enlist themselves as volunteers for picketing liquor shops at Lahore.

Pandit Malaviya on arriving at the meeting received an ovation. He was accompanied by his son Pandit Govind Kant Malaviya and Mr. Tiwari.

PT. MALVAVIYA'S SPEECH.

Pandit Malaviya in addressing the gathering said repression was in full swing in the country, particularly in the Frontier Province. But the awakening of the people was equally remarkable in every part of the country, and the desire for Swaraj was expressed everywhere. It was due to the grace of God and the unique sacrifices and noble examble of Mahatmaji that they were witnessing a remarkable spectacle in the country. Everywhere men, women and children were raising shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad, Bharat Mata ki Jai and Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." He had spent about 50 years in the service of the country but never before had he witnessed such unique demonstrations by women and children of India for the freedom of the country. The world had not upto this day been able to solve the problem of bloody wars. But the non-violent battle started by Mahatma Gandhi had opened the eyes of the world to the efficacy of satyagraha. The spectacle he had witnessed in the Frontier had opened his eyes. He never knew before the wonderful hold Mahatmaji's principles of non-violence had on the people of the Frontier and the remarkable work that had been done in this directino by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The Khilafat workers and "khudai khidmatgars" were also devoting all their energies to the popularisation of Gandhiji's principles.

Pandit Malaviya then gave details of the Peshawar incident of 23rd April and said the people would have read the proceedings of the Suleiman and the Patel Committees ayout the incidents of that day. The day the report of the Patel Committee would be published the eyes of the people would be opened and they would learn how the people of Peshawar observed the spirit of non-violence. The report of the Suleiman Committee was bound to come to similar conclusions.

According to the evidence led before the Patel Committee about 100 Peshawaris were killed.

Pandit Malaviya then referred to the death of Mr. Murphy, which he very much regretted. But the way the Peshawaris were again killed and wounded was even more regrettable. He then referred to the accidental shooting incident in which two children of Sardar Ganga Singh were killed and his wife was seriously wounded. All these incidents had wounded their hearts deeply. He also said that one Hindu who was returning from the bath in Charsadda on the Nirjala Ekadashi day was also shot dead by a soldier.

The Government's action in refusing to permit Mr. Patel to proceed to Peshawar was also most objectionable and deplorable. He himself attempted to proceed to Peshawar to distribute relief to the relatives of the killed and wounded, but he was arrested at Attock and sent back to Cambellpur. Had India been independent Mr. Patel would have held the same position as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was holding to-day. Even a humble worker like himself (Pandit Malaviya) was not allowed to proceed there. Lord Irwin should without delay institute an independent and impartial inquiry into the whole incidents of Peshawar and the Frontier province.

Pandit Malaviya then contradicted the news published in the Press that he had been given permission to proceed to Peshawar. He had received no such orders from the Government.

Panditjee then said that the declaration of the Congress and Naujawan Sabhas as unlawful associations was most objectionable. So long as these two bodies followed the principle of non-violence every such step taken by Government must be condemned. After all what was the offence of the Peshawar Congress? Their only offence perhaps in the eyes of the Government was that the Congressmen of Peshawar started the picketing of liquor shops. In no part of the world peaceful picketing of liquor shops was an offence.

CONGRESS—THE ONLY EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION.

—:o:—

A Liberal Tribute.

The "Leader" writes:—

Firm believers as we are in the essential soundness of the fundamental policy of the National Liberal Federation of India, it would have been far more agreeable to us to have been able to say that the most material factor was the approval of that organization. But we cannot, for, however we may regret it it is the indisputable fact that the only political organization which is effective in India to-day is the Congress. With Mahatma Gandhi and a host of other Congress leaders whom the people admire and respect for their patriotism and sacrifice imprisoned in jails, with repressive measures and methods in full swing which have embittered the public mind more than at any time since the mutiny seventy-three years ago, those Indians who may be invited and will agree to take part in the deliberations of the Conference, will find on return home that even if they have achieved a fair measure of success (which, frankly, is at least not free from doubt) the country is not with them and the reforms will encounter difficulties simillar to and possibly greater than those of 1921. The Congress will maintain its position as a force to reckon with, and there will be no peaceful administration, no atmosphere favourable to fruitful co-operation. It is not for nothing that moderate Liberal leaders have themselves deemed it right in the best interests of the country to emphasise the necessity of an understanding between Government and Mahatma Gandhi if the Round Table Conference is not to prove barren and thankless. Nothing can be clearer than the recent expressions of responsible and carefully considered opinion by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the right hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer. Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn are proceedings with the Conference project, why? We have not the least doubt that their single motive is to help India out of her present torments. Very well, will it not then be a wise discretion on their part to do that which will ensure the fulfilment of their object? Will they care to see their effort wasted and their purpose frustrated? The position is so serious, such consequences will follow a correct or a wrong decision, the future well-being and advancement of so many millions of human beings so depends upon the events of the next few months, that we can but pray with meekness and humility that God may guide those in power and authority in these fateful months to think and do the Right in the spirit of magnanimity and of farseeing wisdom.

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Acts.

—:o:—

With reference to the Press Note published on the 15th of April last relating to the extension of this Act until August 31, 1931, the Government of Bombay have now decided to appoint the following Committee to consider the working of the Act and to make recommendations for its amendment:—

Mr. G. Wiles, (Chairman); Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. W. Lamond, Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Mr. A. Fotiadi, Mr. Parshotam Jivandas, Mr. Kishan Prasad, Mr. Shivpratap Joshi, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr. Durgadutt Sawalkar, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference will be as follows:—

(i) To examine the working of the Cotton Contracts Act of 1922 with particular reference to the constitution of the East India Cotton Association therein approved;

(ii) to consider whether any addition to the present activities of the Association should be embodied in the constitution;

(iii) to consider whether any of the bye-laws made by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor in Council have acted to the detriment of the Trade or any session of the Trade; and to make recommendations.

The first meeting of the Committee will take place on Monday the 23rd June. Any person or Association wishing to make any representation or to give evidence before the Committee is requested to address the President at the Secretariat, Bombay.

IS NAWANAGAR STATE IMPORTING FOREIGN GOODS?

—:o:—

An Emphatic Official Denial.

The Political Secretary, Nawanagar State, wires from Jamnagar:—

"Rumours, originating from interested quarters, allege that the Nawanagar State is importing foreign goods worth 32 crores through Bedi Port. This is a thoroughly baseless canard, invented on purpose to excite public feeling in British India against Nawanagar. At the present moment it never has been Nawanagar State's policy to trade in goods, and it has not imported or is not importing, foreign goods for sale through its port. The rumour is absolutely false.

Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co.

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of the above was held on Saturday, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The annual report stated that during the year 1929 the Company received proposals for more than Rs. 53,55,000 of which more than Rs. 42,70,000 resulted in Policies as against Rs. 36,18,000 for the year 1928. The claims for the year paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 196,000.

Under the revenue account the amount of premia for the year 1929 was shown at Rs. 7,39,000 while the income from interest etc., was shown at Rs. 1,13,000.

The Life Insurance Fund of the Company now stands at Rs. 20,30,000 besides which there are other funds viz., the General Reserve Fund of Rs. 1, 06,000 and the Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,25,000.

The meeting passed resolutions sanctioning a dividend of 6-1/4 per cent to Shareholders, and electing Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand as a director.

DONATION TO THE CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

A Shareholder suggested that a sum of Rs. 500 should be paid to the Congress Hospital from the funds of the Company. The Chairman assured that the suggestion would be accepted by the Board.

U. P's CONTRIBUTION.

—:o:—

750 Persons Jailed.

BENARES, June 21.

Reports of convictions in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement received by the Congress Committee here show that over 750 have been sent to jail in various districts of the United Provinces, Lucknow, heading the list with 181 convictions. —A. P.

Aga Khan's Son Birthday Dinner.

An interesting function took place on Saturday when Mrs. Kasamally Jaffur Cassum, wife of the Agent to Prince Aly Salemone Khan, son of His Highness The Aghakhan G. C. S. I., entertained a large number of European, Parsis, and Khoja ladies at a dinner, at her residence, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, in honour of the birthday of Prince Aly Salemone Khan which occurred the previous day.

Before dinner, Mrs. Kasamally addressing the company thanked them for their presence on the occasion which was a mark of the reverence and respect which they bore to their most gracious Hazar Imam His Highness, the Aga Khan and his beloved Prince Aly Salemone Khan.

Miss Pestonji Kapadia on behalf of the ladies present expressed the pleasure with which they had attended the function and said they all would join wholeheartedly in the prayers for the health and happiness of Prince Aly Salomone Khan.

Prayers for Prince Aly Salomone Khan having been duly offered the assembled guests sat down to a "recherche" dinner after which a delightful programme of music kept them entertained until a late hour.

117 I. P. C. For Village Preacher.

—:o:—

The Ajmer Congress Committee writes:—

At Beawar, the pollee arrested Sjt. Brahmachari Hari, a village preacher, under section 117 I. P. C., and an order under section 112 Criminal Procedure Code was served upon Mr. Amolakchand Surana, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee to show cause why he should not be made to execute a bond of Rs. 500, to be of good behaviour, for a period of 12 months. Mr. Surana was taken in procession in the evening. Sjt. Brahmachari Hari was sentenced to 18 months' R. I. and Mr. Surana to 12 months' S. I. Complete Hartal is being observed, as a mark of respect for the arrested workers.

DOCTORS AND DRUG BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Boycott-of-British-Drugs movement has at last opened the eyes of the British in India. Col. Gidney through his short-sightedness cannot imagine why the British manufacturing chemists should be punished for the insult offered by the General Medical Council of Great Britain to the Indian Universities, these two being separate institutions. In his great zeal to support only the British drug industry, he condemns the quality of a number of drugs both manufactured in and imported to India as being below the B. P. Standard, though, later in the "Times of India" of 2nd on, in the same para of his letter instant he corrects himself and says that the "purity of drugs prepared by well established Indian chemists is beyond question." He is angry with the Government of India for having failed to pass a poisons and pharmacy bill, though "India is a civilised country." He advises the medical men to keep up their reputation, and also the "unfortunate patients" to avoid being exploited by "unprincipled and unqualified chemists" by insisting on getting drugs from chemists as are above reproach and particularly of the "British manufacture". Finally, he threatens the medical man who boycotts a certain drug and plays with the life of his patient as unworthy of his profession and suggests that his name should be removed from the Medical Register.

Let Col. Gidney understand that his 19th century methods will be of no avail to stop the strong boycott movement that has been going on in India during the last few months. Let him not be under the delusion that we are against the British chemists for the sins committed by the G. M. C. Ours is a campaign of complete boycott of British goods in general and of medicines, hospital requisites, universities, books, journals, etc., in particular. That is one of the strong weapons that we have to use to bring the G. M. C. to its senses.

In this connection it is surprising to see the "Indian Daily Mail" which in its leaderette of the 9th instant criticizes the action of medical men both for boycotting British drugs and meddling in politics. Lawyers and doctors have been found in the forefront of every political movement of every great nation of the world, and it is impossible for the Indian medical men to restrict themselves into water-tight compartments of medicine alone, especially at such a time when the whole country is prepared to fight a non-violent battle to win her freedom. Regarding the drug boycott it admits that "as long as the fundamental criterion of quality of a drug 'is satisfied' the place of its manufacture can be ignored." I can, as a medical man, assure the "Daily Mail" that most drugs manufactured by reputed Indian firms meet all the demands of purity and reliability and are guaranteed to conform to the Pharmacopeal standards. Fortunately India is producing already enough drugs and accessories which can be safely relied on by medical men and the Continental, American and Japanese markets can meet all the extra demands and supply the best quality drugs.

To our gallant Col. I can only say this: Indians as a nation are prepared to lay down their lives for the sacred cause of the motherland, and we medical men as part of that great nation are not to be deterred by such impotent threats as removal of our names from the Register for the sin of boycotting British goods, now that we have unitedly launched on such a campaign.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO.

GUJRAT CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

"Navjivan" Publisher Gets 3 Months.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt, Editor printer and publisher of the "Navjivan" who was arrested for printing "Gujarat Satyagraha Patrika" was sentenced to-day to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and, in default one month more under Section 3 of 1922.

Shyamlal Bhagvati, editor Gujrat Satyagraha Patrika" also received the same punishment.

Satyandra Dwan, Pratap Chhaya Ramanlal Shah and Chandrakant Doctor, who were arrested for picketing near Gujrat College also received the same punishment under Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Ahmedabad, June 20.—Four volunteers who were arrested while picketing the Gujarat College were sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one months further imprisonment under anti-picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the question of playing the Quadrangular match is under discussion, may I suggest that the present plan of matches among teams selected on communal lines should be given up and one adopted of selecting teams on geographical lines. For instance a team comprising Hindu, Muslim and Parsi players from Gujrat might play with a similar team from Maharashtra.

Teams made up of players from administrative divisions laid down by the Congress might compete for all India championship.

This method will also put a stop to the unseemly quarrels between Hindus, Muslims and Parsis during the matches in the playground and help in creating a sense of National Unity.—Yours, etc.

R. A. N.

SHAUKAT ALI AND HIS ARMISTICE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a long silence, Maulana Shaukat Ali has come out in the field of politics with a special interview to the "I. D. M." representative. It seems a severe competition is going on between Dr. S. A. Khan of Allahabad, Dr. Suhrawady of Calcutta, Sir K. Bhutto of Sukkur and the "Big Brother" for the job of representing anti-National section of Muslims on the coming R. T. Conference, to think about which no true Indian can spare even a few moments at present. Being injected with the same stimulus from one and the same mysterious source, it is no wonder that the Maulana should give vent to his expressions of horror and indignation at the rise of Nationalism and the disappearance of the communal spirit. The splendid response of the Muslims at Peshawar, Bombay and other places to the call of the Mother Land has made him feel that he is fast losing his ground. All patriotic Muslims have openly disowned him as their leader, and so he should at least try to get his name included in the Government list of favourites, who are "in the run" for R. T. C. posts. It is useless to waste time over persuading these so-called leaders to consider the present situation in its true light, when they are determined to remain deaf and blind to what is going on in this unhappy country for the last two months. It is a pitiable and a tragic sight to see this group of anti-national Muslims waiting to display its true colours at the R. T. C. on October 20th, 1930. No doubt, it is best to ignore these stalwart champions of communalism, yet I cannot help quoting these words for the Maulana's knowledge that 'you can fool some people for all time, and all people for some time, but you cannot fool all people for all time."—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Rajula, June 17.

AN APPEAL TO HINDU MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you would give a little space in your widely read paper, and publish the following few lines', which describe in a correct manner the grievance of Mahomedan merchants and businessmen for a long time. This is the right time when Hindus and Mahomedans should try to work together for a common object, that is, Self-Government for India, and in order to achieve that object, both communities should follow the policy of "Give and Take."

It is a long-standing grievance of Mahomedan merchants that many of the Hindu business associations do not recognize the Mahomedan holidays, and especially the Mulji Jetha Market does not observe a single Mahomedan holiday. Moreover, Tanba Kanha and Bullion Exchange Associations hesitate to recognize Mahomedan holidays. On the other hand, other business associations, like Cotton Market, Share Brokers, Indian Chamber, Khand Bazar, Hindustani, Iron Merchants, Rice Merchants and many others observe every Mahomedan holiday. Then why do the Mulji Jetha Market and some other associations not recognise the Mahomedan holidays?

This is the proper time, when the Hindus should show a brotherly spirit to the Mahomedans, and assure the Mahomedans of our good intention towards them. When we treat Muslims like this, it is but natural for the Muslims to suspect us and demand special rights from us. Let us from today make it a point to observe all the Mahomedan holidays. It is my humble request to the Mulji Jetha Market Association, as well as other associations to recognize Mahomedan holidays. In reply to the demand for the special rights by Mahomedans we ask them to join us on an equal footing, but I should say that Mahomedans are justified in demanding special rights from us, when we treat them like this. Let us not forget the proverb "Do as you would be done by."—Yours, etc.,

C. P.

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5 B. C.

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COURAGE OF CONVICTION.

India's Urgent Need.

Babu Bhagvan Das writes in "New India" of June 5:—

Most of us are beginning to see that until India shows change of heart, from cowering and self-seeking and internal dissensions, each one trying to sell his brother for his own personal gain, to self-denying courage and union, until then Britain will not show any change of heart from self-ownership to equal and free friendship. The campaign of civil disobedience, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi on 6th April, 1930, was then called unconstitutional, childish, foolish, ridiculous by opponents, and even neutrals. The first epithet is still clung to, for the sake of consistency, by some, but less confidently, excepting the officials, of course. Many, who at first perhaps sincerely thought otherwise, are beginning, including lawyers of note, to think it quite "constitutional" too. But the other three adjectives have been dropped by all now. There are some divinly-inspired foolishnesses of the heart which are much wiser than much worldly wisdom of the head. And if Mr. Slocombe's long visit of many hours to Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda gaol has any such significance as the very unusual circumstances give it, then the change of heart in Britain should not be delayed much longer.

But something more is needed on the part of India than the 'courage' to suffer imprisonment and bludgeoning and massacre, in order to complete the change of Britain's heart. The courage has to be the courage of 'conviction'. Courage is not enough, however indispensable. There must be a clear conviction also.

What is indisputable, what is acknowledged by everyone, probably, in his heart, is that courage without conviction, conviction, without courage, demand without sanction behind it, sanction without a specific demand before it, are all equally futile. If law, which is 'created' by "public opinion," needs the sanction of "public force", how much more then must "public opinion" have the sanction of "public force" in its hands, to be able to 'create' law? And what is the use of "public force," how can it support "public opinion," if there is no clear "public opinion," if "public opinion" has no clear idea what, "law," what "Constitution," it should create?

UNITED STAND.

Obviously, then, what is needed is that, if not absolutely all (which in the nature of things is impossible), then at least the large majority of the Indian People, and of the communal and political parties into which they are grouped, should agree on a fairly definite scheme of Self-Government, and should also all pledge themselves that if that scheme is not consented to by Britain, then all would make common cause, and would, by all possible peaceful, non-violent means, civil disobedience, refusal of men in the public services to carry out wrongful, immoral, illegal orders of super-ordinates, withdrawal altogether from public service, boycott, and what not, make the continuance of the present utterly irresponsible system of Government impossible.

As soon as there is such a united demand and such united sanction, so soon will "the substance of Independence" come to India. One may call it "Dominion Status," another "Self-Government along Colonial lines," yet another "Complete Independence," a fourth "Independence" (as President Jawaharlal very rightly did, at the Lahore Congress)—what everybody 'means' is "the substance of Independence," as Mahatmaji has most recently described it, in the interview with Mr. Slocombe. But this excellent description, however admirable, however helpful, is not enough by itself. How widely this is felt is indicated by four different writings, of four different persons, on four different pages of "New India" for 1st May, 1930.

Thus, at p. 4, an editorial note says: "The success of the Round Table Conference depends much more upon our capacity to agree beforehand to a 'common demand' than even on any statement that may be made by H. M.'s Government." At p. 5, Mr. F. W. Wilson says: "No British Government of whatever political complexion it might be, could idly ignore a 'united demand' from India." Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyar writes at p. 8: "If England comes to feel that India desires a particular scheme of Swaraj, the alternative to which is civil disobedience.....its practical sense will .....prefer to accede ....." At p. 9, Sir T. B. Sapru says: "Those who are invited to join this movement (for Independence) are entitled to know what is the social and economic system we have in view, what 'form of Government' the sponsors are prepared to recommend.....The British politician has never yet been confronted with a 'united demand.'"

Such a "'united demand", in the shape of a fairly definite scheme, is the indispensable complement of the "sanction" developed by Mahatmaji's campaign. And all that is needed is to make some changes in the All-Parties' Scheme. As President Jawaharlal has said, just before going into gaol, in a writing recently published in "Young India", all parts of the All-Parties' Scheme have not necessarily been shelved by the Lahore resolution, but only those which have failed to satisfy the minorities. These need to be recast. And Mahatmaji has said, still more recently, that if the minorities will not be reasonable, will not understand, will not come in and join in any other way, then give them all that they want, however unreasonably, for things will be sure to rightly adjust themselves, by and by, in a peaceful manner, under a Swaraj won by peaceful means—peaceful, that is, on the part of the public, however violent the present Government (the public's servant!) might be.

WORD TO MUSLIMS.

The Mussalmans of India have the great opportunity of helping in the work of winning Swaraj. Instead, they are keeping aloof as a body. Why do they not follow the lead of the Venerable Abbas Tyabji, the patriotic Dr. Kitchlew and Abdul Qadir Kasuri and Zafar Ali Khan, and the hundreds of other noble-minded, Indian-hearted Mussalmans who have walked into gaol, in the footsteps of Mahatmaji, some in every Province? Do they not feel the purifying and ennobling influence, raining from the heavens now, of the hero-martyrs of Peshawar, who have gone to the presence of God to plead before Him Him for India, and the majority of whom were Mussalmans? In the Punjab, the Mussalmans are largely with the Hindus in the present struggle for freedom. Why do those of the rest of India allow themselves to be misguided by the purblind, suicidal, selfish counsel of some few mis-leaders who perhaps think: "Why need we share the pains, when we are sure to share the gains, and lion-wise too, any way?" Yes, all will share the gains undoubtedly. But the securing of them might be delayed long, if the Mussalmans stand aloof. It might be postponed indefinitely, if they should be so ill-advised, which God forbid, as to positively oppose. Both would then be, great sufferers. More; if Swaraj is achieved, with disproportionately excessive self-sacrifice, by the Hindus alone, without the co-operation of the Mussalmans will not the conscience of the latter shame them everlastingly? The fraternal way in which the Mussalmans have behaved towards the Hindus on the last Id day, throughout India, shows conclusively that their 'hearts' are with the Hindus and the Indian Christians, in the great (one-sidedly) peaceful fight for freedom. Let their open speech also follow their hearts. That will be enough.

At present, the Mussalmans are greatly influenced, almost hypnotized, by the suspicion sowing catch-phrases of some who claim to be their leaders, and tell them that the Hindu majority will swallow them up, in Swaraj, if special safeguards are not provided. And the group of die-hard Conservatives, Liberals and ex-Anglo-Indians, who are always professing a most benevolent anxiety to protect the Hindus and the Muslims from each other, while in their heart of hearts they follow the Roman maxim of 'divide et impera,' miss no opportunity of fostering distrust and fomenting quarrels between them. Witness the recent outcries in the British papers on this point. To these sanctimonious hypocrites, the obvious reply is: "Hindus and Muslims have probably not murdered quite so many (viz., thirteen millions) of each other, in the last twelve hundred years, in India, as British, French, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Italians, etc., have slaughtered one another, and in frightful ways, in four years and a quarter of the late Great War. So, good friends! You have far more need to be solicitous about yourselves and your immediate neighbours than about distant Indians! Better get Japan to be overlord of Europe, including Britain, to keep the peace between you all!"

To our Mussalmans brothers, it may be said: 'Some of your spokesmen say that history shows that majorities have always oppressed minorities; therefore the Hindu majority will oppress the Mussalman minority, under Swaraj. But, whatever the history of other countries may say or not what does the history of India say? What was the majority of the Hindus in this land, twelve hundred years ago? Was it not almost one hundred per cent? And what was the minority of the Musalmans then? Was it not nil per cent.? And what are the figures to-day? Are they not sixty-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent. respectively, with ten per cent. for other faiths? Is this proof of the oppressiveness of the Hindus, that it has "reduced its own majority," from one hundred to sixty-five per cent., and "allowed the increase of the Muslim minority" from nil to twenty-five per cent., and of other faiths from nil to ten per cent? Be not misled by catchwords! History shows rather the reverse of what is alleged by those misleading spokesmen. Are the bureaucracy in the majority, or the people who pay them? Who troubles whom? Let none be apprehensive that Hindus, as a whole, will ever dream of oppressing the followers of any other faith as such. The Hindus have oppressed only themselves in the past. More even if Hindus and Muslims had any grounds for distrust of each other, how have the Musalmans, as a body, prospered under the present system of Government? Does the getting of a greater proportion of places in the public services mean any greater prosperity of the whole body, or does it mean, instead, a greater poverty and greater dependence upon non-productive officework and slavery to super-ordinates? The Musalmans of Arabia, Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Egypt, are all famous as traders and producers of wealth, to-day. Those of India too were, till a hundred years or so ago. What has happened since then, to make them so dependent on office-jobs? Hindu oppressiveness? No, dear friends, look deeper."

All sections and classes of the Indian People will be equally helped to peace and prosperity and progress by a well-constituted Swaraj. Just as political conflicts are being attempted to be minimized to-day, (in the West to begin with) by the spread of new political ideas and ideals, e.g., those embodied in the League of Nations (in theory, if not in practice yet), even so, religious conflicts are being, and will be, more and more quickly and thoroughly lessened and smoothed by the spread of new ideas and ideals in religion. Most important, most necessary, for the radical reform of both politics and religion, is the recognition of the higher 'Swa,' the higher Self—as the all-pervading, universal principle and source of life in religion, and, in politics, as embodied in the most public-spirited and most-talented of the people, their most selfless, most philanthropic, and most experienced individuals, for legislation by such, and such alone, is verily "the kingdom of heaven on earth."

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DOMINANT QUESTION IN INDIA.

"Are We Offered Dominion Status Or Its Derisive Shadow"?

Mr. George Slocombe sent the following cable to the "Daily Herald" on June 4 from Bombay:—

The Viceroy, I learn, has communicated during the past few days with one or two leading moderate politicians with a view to preparing the ground for the Round Table Conference (to be held in London about October 20).

One of the men consulted—a man with an Indian and European reputation for caution and honesty—has informed Lord Irwin frankly that it is useless to discuss the conference in the present grave situation.

THE PLEDGE DEMANDED

He added that not only the All-India Congress, but the Liberals also, would not be represented at the conference unless the Government was prepared to give the pledge demanded—that the conference would frame (and not merely discuss) a scheme for full self-government, with safeguards for the transition period.

It is now possible to assess the various parties' attitudes towards the conference.

That of the Congress is that co-operation is impossible unless a settlement is reached with Gandhi on the basis of the terms given me in the much-discussed prison interview.

GANDHI'S OFFER

These terms are obviously not final, and Indian moderates are astonished that the Government has not perceived certain opportunities of a compromise guardedly offered by the Mahatma.

It is also believed that an offer of full Dominion status, with safeguards to be jointly agreed upon at the Round Table Conference, and an invitation to the conference if the civil disobedience movement is called off and an amnesty is granted to prisoners sentenced for non-violent offences, would be accepted by Gandhi and most of his Congress colleagues, save, perhaps, the extreme partisans of independence.

LIBERALS' VIEWS

The attitude of the Liberals and Moderates is now rapidly approaching that of the Congress Party as public opinion steadily rejects leadership by all except those already jailed or daily inviting imprisonment in the national cause.

But, in conversations during the past few days with those Liberal leaders on whom the Viceroy relies for help in effecting any eventual settlement, I am assured that their participation in the Round Table Conference depends on the measure of self-government offered by Britain.

"If we are merely offered provincial autonomy, with questions of law and order reserved for provincial governors, and the Central Government to remain as it is, I, for one, won't go to London."

These are the words of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, whose long and cordial relations with the present and preceding Viceroys, and firm attachment to the British connection with India have aroused many speculations as to his power of mediating between Congress and the Government.

ATTITUDE OF MUSLIMS

The attitude of the Moslem leaders is somewhat equivocal, ranging from an extreme pro-Government attitude among Moslems enjoying official positions or official protection to an extreme anti-Government attitude on the part of Mahomed Ali and his brother, Simukat Ali.

For various reasons—jealousy of Gandhi, as well as suspicion of Hindu motives—the Ali brothers denounce civil disobedience, but clamour for full self-government.

Between these two extremes the vast majority of Moslems watch the situation anxiously, and await a lead.

A number of them are already exasperated with the Government through the incidents at Peshawar and Bombay.

Others, under the influence of the Congress Moslem Party, already own to allegiance to Congress.

MINORITIES QUESTION

Gandhi, as he told me in prison, is willing to satisfy the claims of the Moslems and other minorities by granting them entirely.

This problem of the protection of minorities, on which both home and Indian Governments appear to lay considerable emphasis, would I am convinced, be settled in a week, either in India or in London, providing that all parties were satisfied as to the form of self-government.

DOMINANT QUESTION

It is this question, and this alone, which dominates all political controversies in India:—

"Are we offered Dominion status, or only its derisive shadow; and, if we are ocered Dominion status, when is it to be realised in full—in five, in ten, or merely in 50 years, as scoffingly promised by Lord Birkenhead?"

On the British answer to this challenge depends the fate of the Round Table Conference, and the whole future of relations with India, which now threaten to be irremediably ruined by a policy which attempts to stamp out an agitation which would never have started if the country had been satisfied, not only of the honesty of our offer, but of its exact nature.

JOIN HANDS WITH CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Mr. Ruikar Addresses Huge Meeting Of Railway Workers

JHANSI, June 21.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker arrived Jhansi by Punjab Mail on the 19th inst. He was received at the station by the railway workrrs numbering about 5000. In the evening a meeting was held in the Sipri Bazaar where Mr. Ruiker narrated the results of the meeting of the A. I. R. Federation with the Railway Board.

He further criticised the policy of the administration of keeping the strikers out for such a long time and also for carrying out block retrenchment in workshops against the Boards assurance of no retrenchment at Jhansi.

He exhorted them to remain loyal to the Union and also to join hands with the Congress and struggle for Swaraj, because without Swaraj their conditions are not likely to improve, as has clearly been proved.

Mr. Ruikar was followed by other speakers and the meeting terminated amidst shouts of "Ruiker Ki Jai," "Majdoor Dal Ki Jai."

Mr. Ruiker addressed another huge meeting of the Railway workers at Jhansi on 20th. In the course of his speech he warned the authorities against their policy of victimisation which if pursued would mean a constant struggle between the employers and the employees. He was ready for amicable settlement of all disputes if the authorities so desired; at the same time he was ready also to give a fight once again this time more fierce if compelled to do so.

Student Arrested.

—:o:—

LALAMUSA, June 19

Reshe Lal, a student aged 15 years, was arrested here this morning under Section 108 and taken to Gujarat to take his trial. On receipt of the news in the various parts of the town complete hartal was observed—Free Press.

AMRITSAR POLICE NERVOUS.

—:o:—

Afraid To Touch Unexploded Bomb.

AMRITSAR, June 22

The hotel where a bomb exploded yesterday, is now being strongly guarded by the police. The bomb which was recovered there and supposed to be a live bomb is still lying there, no policemen daring to touch it for fear of explosion.

An expert has been sent for effecting removal of the bomb. It is stated that the first bomb exploded by means of an electric battery. The second bomb is seen lying in a small box and the electricity wires are reported to have been attached to it.—Free Press.

PATWARI "SACKED."

—:o:—

For Not Reporting Political Activities.

AMRITSAR, June 20

Mr. Hamidullah, a Patwari of Jandiala Guru has been dismissed from service for his alleged failure to send reports of political activities in his Tauka.—Free Press.

CALICUT SATYAGRAHIS' CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

CALICUT, June 21.

Out of 23 Satyagrahis arrested at Payyanoor three wer edischarged by the Sub-Magistrate as juveniles and the rest were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment for defying section 144.

Mr. Chathukuttil Nair was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and four others were sentenced till the rising of the Court under section 117 I. P. C.

Mr. Kunhiraan Ntmbiar, leader of the Payyanoor Satyagraha campaign, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

Yogiraj Pandit Ramlal who is in Bombay cures all kinds of diseases by Yoga and he offers his services free to the public to remove their sufferings. He can be seen at Barabhai Mohalla, Multani Dharmashala.

FORCE, NO REMEDY!

—:o:—

"Daily Herald" On Benn's Speech.

In a leading article on Mr. Benn's speech at the Empire Press Conference on the Indian situation the "Daily Herald" says:—

The Secretary of State for India spoke wise and reassuring words yesterday at the Empire Press Conference.

"Force," Mr. Benn declares, 'cannot possibly provide a remedy." That goes to the very root of the matter. For there are only two ways of dealing with the problem—that of force and that of agreement.

Mr. Benn's words are an assurance to India that the way of force will not be attempted: that if force is used in face of disorder, it is not, and will not be, used as an "instrument of policy": that there will be no attempt to crush the national movement.

The other way, the only way, is to find a basis for agreement. And here again Mr. Benn, brushing aside the foolish pretence of Lord Rothermere that the national movement is a matter of a few 'agitators" pays tribute to the "very deep, sincere and ardent desire among all classes and all races for equality of status."

The recognition of that desire is the basis on which a settlement can be obtained. Once it is recognised there cannot be any question of refusing to fulfil it.

For not only would that refusal be unthinkable treachery to every tradition, to every principle, to every conviction of the Labour Party (and, we would add, of the Liberal Party.) But it would imply and necessitate precisely that use of force which Mr. Benn has rightly ruled out of consideration.

Our desire, then, must be to secure for the Indian people, as swiftly as possible, that "equality of status" which they wish and to which they are entitled.

Our policy must be to work out, in co-operation with their leaders, the practical problems of the transition from their present status to that of full equality.

In three weeks now the moment will come for a full statement of the work which the Round-Table Conference is to be asked to do. We are convinced that, if that statement harmonises with Mr. Benn's speech, the way out from the present tragic situation will be plain before us.

THE MALTESE IMBROGLIO.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 22.

Lord Strickland, Prime Minister of Malta, who is at present in England, stated last night that he had no comment to make on the press report from Malta that the cabinet had resigned. He added that he had no intention of resigning and that the action taken by the other cabinet ministers was without his knowledge. It will be recalled that the general election was to have taken place shortly but was held in abeyance by an ordinance issued by the Governor, Sir John Du Cane. The reason for the suspension of the ordinary working constitution was the recent issue by the Archbishop of Malta and Bishop of Gozo of a joint pastoral letter forbidding Roman Catholics to vote for Lord Strickland's party on pain of being regarded as guilty of moral sin. The Vatican's White Book in reply to the recent British Blue Book is published to-day. It includes the hitherto unpublished report of Monsignor Robinson, who as Apostolic Visitor from the Vatican last year, reported on the situation that had arisen in Malta, following the action of the Italian Superior of a religious order in demanding expulsion from Malta of a priest who was a British subject. The full text of Mgr. Robinson's report which says the "Times" has not hitherto been communicated to the British Government is the most important document in the White Book. The "Manchester Guardian" says that sensible men will be inclined to doubt the accuracy of its hysterical charges almost as much as they deprecate the party political measures undertaken by the ecclesiastical authorities. "The Daily News" says that the issues raised must be left for the people of Malta to decide.—B. O. W.

Naujwan Sabha President Jailed.

—:o:—

SHEIKHUPURA, June 20

Mr. Bachanpal Bhatia, President of the Sangla Naujwan Bharat Sabha who was sentenced for one year's simple imprisonment was today removed to Lahore Borstal institute.—Free Press

DELEGATION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

—:o:—

Patro, Cowasji Jehangir & Co.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 21.

A "Madras Mail" Ooty report says that the personnel of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations will be Sir Denys Bray, Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary.—Free Press.

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W. 40.

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Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.

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SIMONITES' CROWNING FOLLY.

(Continued from page 1)

now the provisions of which will be in harmony with the future development, they do not think that within the compass of a single tatute provision can be made for the continuous evolution of the main Government of India by a method of internal adjustment and growth. The Commissioners further emphasise that a consideration of the goal of British policy as declared on August 20, 1917 leads them to lay down the second principle that any constitutional changes now recommended for British India must have regard to future development when India as a whole, and not merely British India, will take her place among the constituent states of the Commonwealth of Nations united under the Crown. It must surely be India as a whole which will be involved in the ultimate constitutional scheme. Whatever may be the differences of climate and physical features and whatever diversities of race and religion in India, it is not these differences that are reflected in the purely arbitrary division between British and State territory. There is essential unity in diversity in the Indian Peninsula regarded as a whole.

ECONOMIC UNITY

The first essential for internal peace and prosperity for both parts of India in harmony between them. Added to the geographical unity and the political unity is the economic unity. The economic forces are such that the States and India must stand or fall together. But with the advent of a measure of popular control at the centre one-fifth of the people of India is potentially in economic subordination to the remainder. Thus unless provision can be made for a reconciliation of the divergent interests a number of tariff walls will be perpetuated in areas where fiscal unity is most desirable. The question of defence communications and social matters, all raise matters of common interest. While it is possible that some of these matters might be dealt with by negotiations and "ad hoc" agreements, ultimately a permanent machinary must be set up. The unity imposed upon India by the external forces of Great Britain is to-day reinforced by the increasig sense of Indian Nationality but nationalism is a force with immense power for good or evil and the task in future is to utilise that force for constructive ends. Indian nationalism is a phenomenon which cannot be disregarded by rulers either of British India or of the Indian States and it is only under a Federal System that the sentiment underlying the movement can be given effective expression. But while the ultimate development of the Indian polity must lie in the direction of a solution embracing all India, Indian Rulers cannot be compelled to come into closer relationship with British India and the new constitution should provide an open door so that when it seems good to them the ruling princes may enter on just and reasonable terms

FEDERAL BASIS.

The Commissioners point out that on this point they they have not had evadence of the rulers and refer to this subject as being one for discussion by the proposed Conference and observe: "We are inclined to think that an easier and more speedy approach is to be desired and can be obtained by reorganising the constitution of India on a federal basis in such a way that individual States or groups of States may have opportunity of entering as soon as they wish to do so." But apart from the question of an ultimate Federal Union between British India and the Indian States the Commissioners say that there are strong reasons for reconstructing Indian constitution on a federal basis. They say: "We recognise that the change from a Unitary to a Federal system is unusual. The general tendency in federations once formed has been towards increasing centralisation. It may well be asked why the reverse process is recommended to-day. The answer is to be found in the peculiar features of the Indian problem.

TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

India is gradually moving from autocracy to democracy. To imagine that a constitutional structure suitable for 45 millions of British people, mainly urban, will serve equally well for 250 millions of Indians spread over a subcontinent and living in half a million villages is unreasonable. If Self-Government is to be a reality, It must be applied to political units of a suitable size, after taking into account all relevant considerations. Representative democracy as it is understood in Britain depends for its success on the possibility of a close contact between elector and elected persons. Unless this is secured, it is not real representation at all." The demand for provincial autonomy, though due to the distinct growth of provincial consciousness, is to some extent due to other causes.

FAR OFF DELHI.

In the first place the Central Government is distant. "Delhi is far off". Secondly the greater advances conceded to the Provincial Councils as compared with the Central Legislature have strengthened the demand to be allowed full scope in the provincial sphere and thirdly there is the wish of certain minority communities to take full advantage of their local majorities where these exist. But in spite of these developments the present provinces are not ideal areas for self-government and the Commissioners recommend the resettling of provincial areas. They say that Burma is not India and steps should be taken to break a union which does not rest on common interests. Continuing the Commissioners write: "The authors of the Montagu-Chelmsfors Report stated that the process on which they were engaged was not that of federalising India but the antecedent one of breaking up the old structure before building a new one. They were giving independent Life to the organisms which would, in future, form the members of the new body. We desire to complete this preliminary process and at the same time to lay down the broad lines of the future Federation. The scheme which we recommend completes the process of devolution. It aims at giving the maximum of provincial autonomy consistent with the common interest of India as a whole. Thus independent life will be given to the Provinces which will form the nucleus of the new Federal structure."

TRUNCATED AUTONOMY.

The Commssioners next emphasise that they should not have felt justified in recommending an advance without providing for a broadening of the basis of representation without which an important element in the population might fail to secure the voice in the affairs of the province to which they are entitled. "But while in the provincial sphere we have endeavoured to give a full opportunity for an experiment in the application of the British Parliamentary system combined with restriction and qualifications under which the full force of majority rule is mitigated by the power of intervention vested in the Governor for such purposes as the protection of minorities and the preservation of order we do not think that the British Parliamentary system with an executive representing a single party and depending from day to day on the vote of a majority of directly elected representatives is likely to be a model according to which responsible Government at the centre for India will be evolved.

INDIA NOT FIT FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVT.

We think that Indians have been apt to be led astray by keeping the British Parliament too closely in view and have imagined that the Assembly in Delhi might develop into an All-India Parliament functioning after the model of Westminster. We consider that the precedent for the Central Government in India must be sought for elsewhere. If the ideal to be aimed at is a Federation to which the Indian States will one day adhere, the process of evolution in British India towards provincial autonomy in matters of internal Government must be thoroughly carried out. The union of constituents such as the Indian States with the provinces of India, the former autocratic and the latter democratic, necessarily involves giving the greatest possible internal freedom to the federal units. It is only on such terms that there could be hope of achieving the unity of Greater India. The Central Government becomes on such a theory an association of uunits formed mainly for the purpose of performing certain functions on behalf of all. This body must be composed henceforward on a strictly Federal basis, that is to say, it should be the units of ultimate Federation rather than popular constituencies that should be represented in it. Thus an attempt to devise now a detailed and final constitution for the Centre would be to ignore the fact that its ultimate form must depend on the action of its constituent parts."

ONE MORE LIBEL.

The last principle which the Commssioners enunciate as a basis of the structure they propose is the paramount necessity of securing that throughout the period during which India is progressing on the road to complete self-government there must be full provision made for the maintenance and efficiency of the fundamentals of Government. "However much we may subscribe to the doctrine that good Government is no substitute for self-government, we must ensure that we do not put forward proposals that will permit of Government being replaced by anarchy. There is, first, the question of defence and if the external menace to India's peaceful development is serious, the possibilities of internal disturbances are not less grave. It must be borne in mind that the periods during which India has been free from civil strife have been few and of short duration. Nowhere in the world is there such frequent need for for courageous and prompt action as in India and nowhere is the penalty for hesitation and weakness greater. The life of millions in India depends literally on the existence of a thoroughly efficient administrative system. While we are prepared to recommend a considerable advance towards self-government and while we believe that a sense of responsibility can only be taught by making men responsible for the effects of their own actions, we desire to secure that experience is not brought too dearly. The Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be, must be, armed with full and ample powers. We desire to give the fullest scope for self-government, but, if there is a breakdown, then an alternative authority must operate unhampered. India is a land of minorities and the only practical means of protecting the weaker or less numerous elements is by the retention of an impartial power, residing in the Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces, to be exercised for this purpose. The authors of the Joint Report written 12 years ago found that the possibility of rapid advance was greater in the provincial sphere that at the Centre and this remains true.

FUTURE OF SIND.

The report deals in part two with the Governor's Provinces and from this part begins its definite recommendations based on the principles enunciated in the first part. The Commissioners first emphasise the need for a provincial redistribution and quote the case of Sind and more particularly the Oriya speaking people. With regard to Sind a suggestion is made under the existing arrangement for the setting up of a committee similar to the Berar Legislative Committee. The Commissioners emphasise that it is extremely important that the adjustment of provincial areas should take place before the new process has gone too far. "We therefore propose that the Government of India should set up a Boundaries Commission, with a neutral Chairman, which would investigate the main cases in which provincial readjustment seems called for, and should endeavour to work out schemes with a view to seeing how far agreement is possible."

Referring to the demand for constitutional changes in Provincial Government the Commissioners say: "We are struck by the fact that practically every witness and every document dealing with the question recommends a change. It is also unquestionable that since the Muddiman Report, Indian opinion in favour of some reconstruction has hardened and spread. The division of Governmental functions has led to a blurring of the boundary lines of responsibility, and it is a sound as well as a natural instinct which leads so many of India's public men to call for a further change. This view derives support (which is more impressive having regard to its source) from every one of the eight Provincial Governments. These eight Governments do not agree amongst themselves as to what should be done indeed each of them, concentrating upon its own domestic problem, suggests a somewhat different solution—but they all agree that something should be done. The report then summarises the views of the Provincial Governments and of the Provincial Committees and the Central Committee and after referring to other unofficial evidence says:—

DIARCHY IN A NEW GARB.

"Our own views in the presence of this multitude of counsel and as the result of our own observation and reflection are as follows: The right method, we are convinced, is to construct a constitutional framework into which all the provinces can fit, but which will leave enough latitude for adjustment to the needs of the individual case, and which will enable the constitutional progress of provincial government to be secured by the healthy method of growth rather than by artificial statutory jumps. Diarchy as a training ground has this to its credit that it has brought home to some who had no previous experience of the task of Government the difficulties of administration and the meaning of responsibility. But rigid diarchy is a standing challenge which either ranges Ministers against the reserved half of Government or exposes them to the charge of being the subservient tools of the bureaucracy. And all the time the growth of real responsibility (which was the object of the adoption of the system) is being hindered. We propose, therefore, that the provincial Cabinet should be unitary, i.e., every member of it should be required and prepared to take responsibility for the whole policy of provincial Government. The conduct of the provincial administration as a whole will rest with the Provincial Cabinet the members of which will be chosen by the Governor. We do not say that in every province all portfolios should be held by Ministers who are elected members of the Provincial Legislature. But there should be no statutory classification of subjects such as would make it legally impossible for a Minister chosen from the elected membrs to be in charge of any of them. Whether the Governor will include in the Cabinet one or more non-elected persons (who would thereupon become ex-officio members of the Legislative Council and ought to be known as Ministers) is a matter which the Governor will decide acting under the superintendence and control of the Governor-General. We conceive that there is likely to be some variation in this respect between one Province and another, but such variation will not be due to statutory discrimination but with the composition of the Cabinet joint responsibility for all acts and policies of the Cabinet must be accepted by every member of it as long as he remains a member. In order to assist them in maintaining their position and in preserving a united front two changes might be made.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES CANNOT BE REDUCED.

First the Constitution should provide that Ministerial salaries are not liable to be reduced or denied by a vote in supply: the existing scale of salaries should be alterable only by a provincial statute), secondly it should be constitutionally established that the only vote of censure which could be proposed would be one against the Ministry as a whole carried after due notice. Ministers need to feel that they are assured of a reasonable period within which their policy may mature and its results may be judged, at present some of them are so much occupied in maintaining their position by securing the temporary support of this or that group of critics or malcontents that it must be very difficult to carry on the main work of ministerial Government at all, thirdly it may be worth considering as a means in some cases of easing the communal tension whether without unduly increasing the sum total of ministerial salaries the appointment of certain minor Ministers or under-Secretaries in the British sense will not be desirable."

AUTOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

The Commissioners emphasise that the legislature's control would be over the whole provincial field. "It will be a real and undisguised responsibility." As regards non-elected Ministers in the Cabinet, ordinarily such persons would be experienced officials but on occasions it might well be found useful to include a non-official whether Indian or British not belonging to the legislature. Such non-elected Minister will not—any more than any other Minister—have any overriding authority in matters within the scope of his portfolio, but in any matter of gravity sufficient to come before the whole cabinet the decision will be a joint decision of the cabinet. As regards the overriding powers of the Governor the Commissioners refer to the fact that no Provivncial Government and no provincial committee has proposed that the Governor should invariably be bound, in reference to all subjects by the advice of his ministry (nor does the Central Committee take that view.) "We regard it as beyond question that to attempt to introduce such a practice in present circumstances would be disastrous. We think the Governor should, on the administratie side, be given statutory power to direct that action should be taken otherwise than in accordance with the advice of his Ministry (though subject always to the superintendence direction and control of the Governor-General) (1) in order to preserve the safety and tranquility of the province (2) in order to prevent serious prejudice to one or more sections of the community as compared with other sections. Besides these there are financial safeguards and powers which the Governor must possess in respect of certain classes of legislation. Three other purposes for which the Governor should possess overriding powers are firstly to secure the due fulfilment of any liability of Government in respect of items of expenditure not subject to the vote of the legislature, secondly, to secure the carrying out of any order received by the provincial government from the Government of India or the Secretary of State, thirdly, to carry out any duties which may be statutorily imposed on the Governor personally, such as duties in connection with some service questions and responsibility for backward tracts.

I.C.S. SECRETARY.

The Report next describes the procedure at meetings of the Ministry and says that it may conceivably sometimes be wise for the Governor to preside at every meeting of the Ministry but ordinarily we should expect that much work could be disposed of without his being present. The matter should be left to the discretion of the Governor. The post of Secretary to the Cabinet would be held by a Civil Servant who would not only be responsible for keeping the record but would have direct access to the Governor, so that, whether his Excellency was present at a given meeting or not, he would be kept impartially and fully informed of the course of business.

Another observation the Report makes on Cabinet procedure is to deprecate the present practice of deciding high matters of policy by a counting of votes and recommends:— "There ought not to be in the new Statute any counterpart of subsection (1) of section 50 of the Government of India Act, not because, if differences of opinion arise, the majority must not prevail but because it ought to prevail by reason of the minority accepting and taking responsibility for the policy adopted. We may make clear that for purposes for which Governor has statutory power to overrule his ministry, and for those purpose only, he should have the power of restoring rejected demands for votable grants, and of securing the passage of legislation by certification. But apart from these specific cases, it will be for the Ministry to secure at the hands of the legislature the adoption of grants proposed by the Government for such purposes. Self-Government in the provinces can only become a reality when the Governor does not come in like a "deus ex machina" to make the wheels go round. The chief anxiety which we feel about the scheme as a whole is that for its proper working, for a long time to come, it will be necessary to secure for the post of Governor a succession of men endowed with all the qualities of tact, judgment, sympathy and courage which have so often distinguished holders of this high office."

NO COMMUNALISM IN CABINET

The Commissioners reject as impossible any rigid and formal provision for the inclusion of the minority communities in the ministry. Security for minorities must be furnished by other means. "In some provinces we conceive that a reasonably stable ministry is hardly possible without the inclusion of ministers from the main minority groups. In others prudence would dictate the adoption of a similar course. We have indicated that there should ordinarily be a Chief Minister, whom the Governor would consult before appointing other ministers. But there should be no requirement in the constitution to make such an appointment as it is possible that in some circumstances the formation of a ministry from different communities might present less difficulty if there was no Chief Minister and no recognised leadership of the ministry, apart, of course, from the Governor's special position. It is undoubtedly true that difficulties may arise over the position of an official minister in the event of a change of ministry. Generally speaking there will be no objection to his continuing as a member of a new or reconstituted ministry, but circumstances may arise rendering this undesirable."

"LAW AND ORDER".

The Commissioners next deal at length with the question of Law and Order as it is of overwhelming importance and set out arguments for and against because proposal that police should cease to be a reserved subject is a focus of controversy. They say at present it is the prestige of the Security Services which is a chief element in preserving order. But if police continues to be a reserved subject this necessarily means that diarchy continues. The suggestion that Law and Order should be central subject is impracticable. Every branch of provincial Government is involved; a reasonably efficient police administration is the condition under which all departments may operate; it is the atmosphere without which the departmental activities of the province cannot breathe. Many who hesitate to recommend transfer of the police would be quite ready to see the transfer of some other subjects at present reserved. If the object were to avoid all risks, there are grave risks which would be run in the transfer of land revenue or irrigation. But the transfer of other subjects without transferring the police would make matters worse. It would concentrate on the administration of law and order the hostility of all parties in the provincial councils who are looking forward to more complete self-Government and who find this one matter kept in reserve as a target for irresponsible criticism. We must face the fact that responsible Government in the provinces cannot be achieved without this change. An Indian Minister appearing before us made the observation that, if men in his position were not fit to administer this subject, they were not fit to administer anything; and we are bound to say that such an attitude is perfectly natural. Law and Order is the first interest of every Indian citizen, whether in town or country. The time has come when it ought to be no longer possible to represent, or to misrepresent the agents or authority who are so faithfully supplying this first need of civilised existence as the minions of an alien bureaucracy."

TRAVERSITY OF AUTONOMY.

The Commissioners point out that while they hold the view that the Statute should not fix the number of Ministers who may be drawn from official or other non-elected sources, Lord Burnham dissenting, prefers to see in the statute a provision that in every province one or two places in the Cabinet should be reserved for officials, though there would be no statutory provision as as to the portfolios which these officials would hold. Finally it is provided that where there is a break down because no ministry can be formed or there is widespread refusal to work the normal constitution it is essential that the King's Government should none the less be carried on and for this purpose it is recommended that the Statute should vest in the Governor, all the powers normally possessed by the Governor and his Cabinet with the right of appointing or nominating any member to assist him and to become members of the legislature. It should be provided that the reasons for declaring that such a state of affairs exists should be reported at once to Parliament, and that these special powers should not remain in operation for more than twelve months without the approval of Parliament expressed by resolution of both Houses. "The insertion of provisions to secure this is no denial of self government. It is an ultimate resource if self government is repudiated."

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION TO REMAIN.

The Report next deals with the constitution of the provincial legislature. They say it would be better to extend the normal statutory life of provincial legislatures to five years. As regards size of provincial councils the Commissioners hope that the result of provincial redistribution would reduce average size of the Governor's Provinces. But taking them as they are on immediate increase in the case of the more important provinces to a figure of between 200 to 250 members might be sufficient for the present. The report deals at length with the question of separate representation and says:—We are faced as the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report were, faced, by the indisputable fact that the Muhammedan Community as a whole is not prepared to give up communal representation and would regard its abolition, without the assent of that community, not only as the withdrawal of a security which it prizes but as a cancelling of assurances upon which it has relied. Objections from this quarter, more than any thing else, accentuated division over the Nehru Report and this in spite of the very ingenious and persuasive analysis which that Report contained of distribution of religious opinion in Bengal and the Punjab. When the Montagu Chelmsford Report was written, its authors were helped and influenced by the Lucknow Pact, but the Lucknow compromise is no longer admitted to hold the field. Ye the subject of communal representation is preeminently one which the rival communities should settle among themselves. Therefore in the absence of any new agreement communal representation must be continued.

NO RESERVATION.

Mere reservation of seats would far from secure the return to the legislatures of Moslems who would be regarded by their co-religionists as authoritative and satisfactory representatives. One suggestion made is that minority electors, voting by themselves in suitable groups should first select a list of approved candidates, from amongst whom the seats reserved for that minority should be finally filled by the vote of a joint electorate. A scheme is outlined in a special appendix. Major Attlee is of opinion that the scheme is practicable and meets the reasonable demands of the minority communities. But the other members think the scheme should be further considered.

As for Sikh representation it is stated it would be impossible to concede so large a percentage as thirty per cent. without injustice to the other communities of the Punjab. But if the Sikhs were prepared to exchange separate electorates for the reservation of seats, on the existing basis, this would confer the advantage that Sikh candidates might have a prospect of securing additional seats, over and above those specially reserve for them.

As regards Non-Brahmins in Madras there is no need to continue to reserve seats for them. But the time is not ripe for the abolition of reserved seats for Maharattas in the Bombay Council.

RESERVED SEATS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

As regards the Depressed Classes the Commission reject the plea for separate electorates for them as segregation would militate against the process which is already beginning—of helping them to rise in the social and economic scale. The proposal of the Commissioners, therefore, is that in all provinces there should be some reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes in Non-Muhammadan constituencies. The proportion of such reserved seats should be three quarters of the proportion of the depressed class population to the total population of the electoral area of the province. Candidates for the depressed classes before they stand for election would be certified by the Governor as authorised to stand and the Governor can in case really qualified men are not available from among the Depressed Classes certify a non-depressed class person who has shown special interest in their welfare to be elected by this constituency. The Governor is also to have ten years power to nominate representatives of depressed classes if need be up to half of the reserved seats. The idea of the scheme is to prevent election of ineffectives who are only too likely to be subservient to higher castes.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION FOR EUROPEANS.

As regards European representation it is to be secured by means of separate electorate and the Commissioners attach great importance to maintaining high standard of representation of Europeans so far achieved.

As for Anglo-Indians the Report prefers election to nomination and the use of the post should make the method of election possible. It is recommended that Anglo-Indians should have two seats in each of Madras and Bombay Councils while elsewhere the existing representation is to remain except that in C. P. Anglo-Indians and Europeans should each have a separate seat instead of sharing one between them.

As for Indian Christians the Report prefers reservation of seats to separate electorates. The present proportion of seats for Indian Christians in Madras should be maintained while elsewhere the single seat might be doubled and a seat added in the C. P. and also at Assam where at persent there are none.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

Dealing with the question of Muhamedan seats the Commissioners say:—"It would be unfair that Muhamedans should retain the very considerable weightage they now enjoy in the six provinces and that there should at the same time be imposed, in the face of Hindu and Sikh opposition, a definite Moslem majority in the Punjab and Bengal unalterable by any appeal to the electorate. On the other hand if by agreement separate electorates in Bengal were abandoned, so that each community in that province was left to secure such seats as it could gain by appeal to a combined electorate, we should not on that account seek to deprive the Muslim community of its existing weightage in the six provinces where they are in a minority. In the same way in the Punjab, if Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus were prepared to seek election through a joint electorate covering all three communities, here again, we should still be prepared to see this combined with the preservation of the present numerical proportions secured to Mahommedans by separate electorates in the six other provinces. We make this last suggestion which really involves giving the Moslem community the advantage of a choice between two courses to follow, because we sincerely desire to see all practicable means attempted for reducing the extent of separate electorates and for giving the other system a practical trial.

The report further deals with the official bloc and urges its abolition but recommends that statutes should provide for presence of officials or experts when mat-

(Continued on next page)

AN ATROCIOUS DOCUMENT.

(Continued from previous page)

ters are under discussion in any committee of a chamber. They recommend, though with considerable hesitation, preservation of University Seats and that representation of Indian commerce and industry should be maintained in its present proportions. This applies generally to seats earmarked for mining, planting and trading associations only.

In the case of Assam it is recommended that European seats be increased.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION

As for the representation of Labour the Commissioners expect the Whitley Commission to throw more light on a very obscure problem. The Governor who will nominate Labour representatives is to secure men who really have the confidence of their fellows and have shared their experience and if suitable men are available the Commission would like to see the proportions of labour representation not only maintained but increased. Major Attlee dissenting considers that there should be no special representation for particular interests whether commercial or labour. He thinks that the former should obtain adequate representation through the general constituencies and believes that introduction of adult suffrage in certain specific areas such as the presidency towns and other industrial areas is already practicable and would enable the wage earners to influence through their votes the return of members favourable to their interests. Instead of preserving special seats for European commerce, planting and mining interests, he would suitably increase the number of seats representing Europeans generally. As for landholders the Commissioners say that the landholders have succeeded in capturing four times as many seats as were specially reserved for them. Special protection may, therefore, be withdrawn but in case landholders are not returned in proportion to the seats now guaranteed the Governor should have discretion to add by nomination up to the reserved proportion.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Report emphasises that as women's suffrage should be a cardinal part of the Franchise system women should become members of the legislatures and that the Governor should have power to supplement the number of elected women if he thinks that this should be done. Legislatures should be predominantly elected bodies and therefore the extent of this supplementary nomination in the hands of the Governor should be limited to not less than five per cent and not more than ten per cent of the total fixed seats. This power should be regarded as placed in the hands of the Governor more particularly for the purpose of ensuring a more adequate representation of women and of labour, if he thinks this is required.

RESTRICTIONS TO REMAIN.

Report next emphasises the power of the Councils for constitutional revision and lays down that "After the lapse of ten years it should be within the power of a provincial Legislature to carry a constitutional resolution providing for (a) either changes in the number, distribution or boundaries of constituencies or in the number of members returned by them (b) changes in the franchise or method of election, or (c) changes in the method of representation of particular communities. If the resolution is one of the enforcement of which is calculated to prejudice the rights of any community in respect of its existing communal or separate representation, the resolution would have no effect unless it was supported both by two-thirds of the votes of the legislature and (as part of this majority) by two-thirds of the members representing the community affected. The Governor would decide whether this condition is satisfied. If a constitutional resolution were passed with this amount of support, it would be transmitted to the Governor. If the Governor was prepared to certify that this resolution, in his opinion, reflected the general opinion of the province and of any community specially affected, his Government would prepare a scheme for transmission to the Governor-General with a view to the decision being taken as to the framing of new electoral rules embodying the changes proposed." As regards legislative powers it is recommended that the requirement of the assent of the Governor-General to provincial bills should continue and the Governors powers in relation to assent to bills and to their reservation on return to the Council should also remain as at present. As regards finance the distinction btween nonvoted and voted heads will continue. The Commissioners claim that apart from emergency provisions they have put forward a proper scheme of provincial constitution.

"ADULT SUFFRAGE"

The Report next devotes consideration to question of Franchise. The present franchise is held too limited from which to build any adequate scheme of representative Government. They refer to a variety of views held in India. Those who advocate an advance are guided more often by what they consider fair to the minorities than by any conviction of the real necessity of advance. Equally many of those who oppose advance represent privileged classes. The Nehru Report's adult suffrage might be an ultimate objective but its immediate adoption is impracticable. "Our proposal is that a new Franchise Committee, or other suitable body under an impartial and experienced Chairman, should be set up with instructions to frame schemes which would enfranchise about ten per cent of the total population. This would more than treble the present number of voters and would make an electorate of about twenty per cent of the adult population. The Committee should have due regard to the claims of rural and urban areas and should devise such qualifications as would secure as far as possible the same proportion of voters to population in different communities not by providing different sets of qualifications but by introducing an additional qualification such as literacy. It is pointed out in this connection, that in Bengal in the rolls of rural electors for the Legislative Council there are only 43.3 per cent Muhammedans whereas for Union Boards where the qualification is halved Muhammedan voters are 57 point 7 per cent. which much more nearly corresponds to their population ratio. As for women it may be possible to add to their present qualifications two others (1) being the wife, over twenty-five years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (2) being a widow, over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN 15 YEARS!

Report next observes: "If a new Act of Parliament is to confer powers of self-governing on the provincial councils, it should at the same time provide means for securing that these Councils will in time rest on wider popular support than they can at present, so that the transferred powers may not remain in the hands of an oligarchy. We propose therefore that after fifteen years a second Franchise Committee should be appointed to review the progress made and if twenty per cent. of the population has not by that time been enfranchised, it should be the duty of this second Franchise Committee to devise means of accelerating the rate of enfranchisement."

On the question of Second Chambers in the Provinces the Report gives, without mentioning names, the views of some who recommended their establishment and others who are for the retention of the single Chamber and therefore no recommendation is made on this point but whatever view might be taken on this matter the Commission proposes an expert Revising Body to which legislative proposals could be submitted between the report and third reading stages. This body should have no power to deal with matters of principle but its work might do much to make clear the real effect of proposed legislation and the administrative considerations.

N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE'S FATE.

As regards the North West Frontier Province the Report maintains the present dual position of the Chief Commissioner and endorses the Bray Report. Referring to the claim of the Frontier people they say. "It is not possible to change the plain facts of the situation. The inherent rights of a man to smoke a cigarette must necessarily be curtailed if he lives in a powder magazine."

It is proposed that the Legislative Council to be presided over by the Chief Commissioner should consist of forty persons, half elected, half nominated, the former to be composed of Khans elected by Municipal and District Board members and of exsoldiers the latter to give representation to important elements including representation of minorities such as Hindus and Sikhs. Law and Order and Land Revenue would be excluded from the purview of the Council. There should be three Muslim and one Hindu representative of the Province in the Federal Assembly.

The Financial relations between administered and unadministered areas should be worked out and even if a province be found to be a "deficit" province a grant-in-aid from Central funds would be necessary. Thus the Province will have its own legislature with powers both of taxation and voting expenditure and the means of exerting a very important influence on the policy. As for Baluchistan, Delhi, Coorg and Ajmere-Merwara no change is proposed in the present constitutional arrangement. As for backward tracts these should hereafter be named Excluded Areas and as Provinces are not likely to spend money on their uplift, responsibility for these areas is to be on the Central Government who should use the agency of the Governors for their administration.

AS YOU WERE AT THE CENTRE.

The Commissioners in dealing with the Central Legislature propose that in the place of present Legislative Assembly there should be constituted a new body called the Federal Assembly the members of which would not be directly elected by constituencies of voters but would be mainly chosen on a basis of representation of the Provinces and other areas in British India according to the population. Provincial Councils would select these Federal representatives by the method of proportional representation—a mode of voting which is quite familiar to Indian legislators and which is employed with success and to general satisfaction in choosing committees from among their number. Any one, man or woman, who was on the electoral roll for the province, might stand for election to the the Federal Assembly representing that Province. If a candidate so returned was already a member of the Provincial Council, he would not be disqualified from continuing to serve as such, if he was prepared to discharge the double duty, though his declared views on this matter might of course affect his chances of being chosen. The allowances for Federal Members would be charged on provincial funds and would be non-votable. The election of the provincial contingent would be the first business of every new Provincial Council as soon as it had assembled and chosen its President. The Federal Assembly would have a fixed life of five years. In the case of the premature dissolution of a Council the Provincial contingent serving in the Federal Assembly would not change but to meet extreme cases it should be provided that when the time comes for a new Federal Assembly to be elected, an existing Provincial Council, if elected less than two years before, should be competent to select Provincial Representatives to serve at the Centre for the next five years, and the Governor would have the power to extend the life of the Council to seven years to terminate at the end of the next quinquennium.

CANT.

Justifying their proposal for indirect election the Commissioners point out that both the authors of the Joint Report and members of the Franchise Committee had urged indirect, election at the Centre but the Joint Select Committee sitting at Westminister in 1919 and familiar with British methods rejected the proposal which, indeed, had been opposed by some members of the Government of India and regarded by others as only a temporary expedient. When the total area to be provided for is so huge that direct election would involve either impossibly large constituencies or an impossibly numerous assembly, the solution is to be found through election by the elected which is all that indirect election means. The voter votes for the man he trusts, and he will trust him for both purposes of provincial work and for selecting the Federal Representative, but the argument in favour of indirect election does not turn solely upon mechanical convenience. If India is to develop on Federal lines, then representation of the provinces, as such, at the centre is extremely desirable. All evidence goes to show that at present actions of a member in the Assembly are not and in the nature of things cannot be, subject to any real control on the part of his constituents. Moreover, under Mr. Layton's proposal for the constitution of a provincial fund, a complete divorce between responsibility for taxation and responsibility for expenditure would inevitably result, unless the Central Assembly were directly representative of provinces.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

As for proportional representation it is a means, which while securing adequate protection for all important minorities, enables India to get rid of separate communal representation in the Assembly." Membership of the Assembly is proposed between 250 and 280 and will give approximately one member per million inhabitants, and when in due course Indian States come into the Federal Assembly, its size might grow to between three and four hundred. As regards the composition of the Federal Assembly, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council will be its ex-officio members and besides them, Governor-General shall have power to nominate not more than twelve other departmental officials for expert help. Besides provincial representatives, the N. W. F. Province is to send in three Muslims and one Hindu nominated by the Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan; one by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara. The Delhi representative should be elected jointly by the Municipal Council and the District Board. The Governor-General should nominate eleven members to represent backward tracts.

The Commissioners while wishing that selection will not follow strictly communal lines calculate that supposing it did, then the total number of seats in the Federal Assembly would be divided as follows:—Non-Muhammedans other than depressed classes fifty per cent.; Depressed Classes eight per cent.; Sikhs two per cent.; Muhammedans twenty-eight per ent.; Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians slightly over and slightly under one per cent, respectively; and Europeans ten per cent.

COUNCIL OF STATE TO REMAIN

Discussing the need for a Council of State in the light of the Federal Constitution of the Assembly, the Commissioners say that theoretically there is no sufficient reason for the retention of a second chamber apart from the desire to bring to the counsels of the Nation elements unlikely to be found in the lower hoouse. But no demand has been made for its abolition, and in view of its steadying influence in the past the Commissioners recommend its retention with the present powers and composition but its election is also to be indirect and seats are to be allocated provincially. The Life of the Council of State should be fixed at seven years. While the Legislative powers of the Central Legislature remain unaltered, the Commissioners observe "We should like to see more extended use made of the method familiar in Britain in the sphere of Local-Government whereby acts are passed by Parliament which require to be adopted by a local authority before they can come into force in its area. In this way the Central Legislature could assist in extending desirable reforms, social or others, without obliging all parts of India to advance simultaneously."

NO DISCRIMINATING LEGISLATION.

As regards discriminatory legislation and safeguards for minorities it is emphasised that the only practical means of providing for them is the retention of an impartial power residing in the Governor-General and the Governors for the purpose, and in in laying upon them by the terms of their Instruments of Instructions a specific mandate to use this power in all proper cases.

NO CHANGE.

The Meston Award is held to have been unfair to the provinces and it is laid down that while the Central Government should be able to meet its responsibilities the provinces should command adequate resources, and the Federal Assembly, it is proposed, should be a body not only imposing taxation for the needs of the Central Government and of voting estimates and controlling expenditure, but would also be a federal instrument for raising the necessary additional funds for provincial governments, to be allotted on population basis. The powers of initiating measures of taxation for central purposes will, as heretofore, remain exclusively in the Executive and the Governor-General's power of certification will remain. There will also be no change in the division between votable and non-votable charges. No change is suggested either regarding the Standing Finance or Public Accounts Committee.

PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

As regards the Provincial Fund the sources of revenue which would be assigned to the Provinces would be stated in the Statutory rule and a result of placing a source of revenue in the provincial list would be that it would be no longer available to contribute to Central Funds save that in cases of emergency a surcharge could be levied and if necessary certified by the Governor-General in respect of any such tax. Also the Central Government would be entitled to impose in an emergncy taxes included in schedule which were not at that time being drawn upon for provincial purposes. It is proposed that legislation necessary for imposition of these taxes should be passed by the Federal Assembly sitting in special session. The Finance Member of the Central Government would introduce it after discussion with the Inter-Provincial Financial Council, consisting of Provincial Finance Ministers. Any proposal, supported by representatives of three or more Governors Provinces, should be laid before the Federal Assembly and the Finance Member of the Province or his representative would be entitled to speak at the special session but not to vote. It would rest with the Federal Assembly in special session to accept or reject the proposals by majority vote and the Governor-General shall have no power of certification for overruling their rejection. It is further stated that the Statute should provide that no alteration of the rule allocating certain sources of revenue to the provincial fund could be made with result of taking out of it a source already allotted, except after the passing of a resolution supported by a majority of the representatives of two-thirds of the Governors Provinces, including N. W. F. Province. Similarly, the rule should provide that the distribution of the fund in proportion to Provincial population cannot be altered in favour of another basis without the approval both of two-thirds of the members of the Federal Assembly and also of a simple majority of the representatives of two thirds of the Governors Provinces.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Report next discusses the constitution of the Governor-General-in-Council. The first proposition laid down is that dyarchy at the Centre or any system of divided responsibility resembling Diarchy is quite impossible, as unity in the Central Executive must be preserved at all costs.

The second conclusion on the subject of the Central Executive is that the Governor General must continue to be the actual and active head of the Government but a change is proposed in that responsibility for selecting his Cabinet is now proposed to be placed on the Governor-General in place of the present appointment under Royal Warrant. The principle proposed would leave room for future developments through the operation of constitutional growth, while at the same time securing what is practically necessary at the present stage. Present rule that at least three members of the Council should be men with at least ten years service under the Crown in India should not be put in the Statute but should be put in the Statutory rules subject, therefore, to alteration without necessity of passing a Parliamentary Act. The Statutory Rules would, of course, be laid before Parliament and its express approval obtained by resolution.

MORE CAMOUFLAGE.

The Commander-in-Chief, it is proposed, while retaining his rank and precedence, would cease to be a member of the Government of India and of the Legislature, though he would be consulted on all necessary occasions. The question of defence should be dealt with the legislature by a civilian and on occasions would fall on a new member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, whom the report describes as the leader of the Federal Assembly. This position of the Leader of the Federal Assembly is created in order to have a member of Government without a portfolio who would not have heavy departmental work. "The responsibilities which rest all the year round upon the Government of India would be all the better discharged if among the Viceroy's colleagues, there was one who was free to take a comprehensive view untrammelled by constant attention to a particular department. It would fall to him to take supervising responsibilities for the more adequate presentment of explanations of Government policy to the peoples of India. We wish to make it plain that the suggestions we have been making are not at all intended to affect, by a sidewind, the proportions of Indian to British members of the Viceroy's Council. These things do not depend on Statute and should not be made to do so. The distribution of portfolios as at present should be done by the Governor-General and would include excluded areas and High Courts, which are now to be centralised. The Commissioners record their opinion that it would be a hopeful development if the Governor-General in appointing members of his council selected one or more who have been elected to the Federal Assembly. They would of course resign their seat on being appointed to the Council.

NO RESPONSIBLE CABINET.

"The Governor-General's Executive Council in the next stage of India's constitutional development cannot in our judgment be "responsible" to the Indian Legislature in the same sense as the British Cabinet is "responsible" to the British Parliament. But the influence of Indian legislature which is already considerable will remain and grow." It is pointed out that the British system is not the only model, and indeed there are many Federal systems in the world which differ from the British model. It is also emphasised that it would be contrary to conditions laid down in the Montagu declaration to ask Parliament to surrender its responsibility for the future modification of the Central Government. At the same time it is pointed out that while the distinction of votable and non-votable remains and so also the power of certification and of making Ordinances, the scheme of the Commission involves no retrogression at the Centre. On the other hend it is pleaded that the scheme is less rigid. "The Lower House of the Indian Legislature has become the most important organ of Indian political opinion, and as a matter of practical politics, there is no question of going back to the previous stage by providing for an official majority or by reducing the powers of the Assembly. The British model is not the only form of responsible government. It is possible to conceive of various methods whereby the Executive will become effectively responsive to the will of the Indian people. We believe that forces of Nationalism in India should be turned into this channel, for Federalism is a form of Nationalism. A mode of Government must in fact be the expression of the political instincts of people. It will be some time before it is possible to judge how far it is likely that the party system obtaining in Britain will reproduce itself in the provincial legislatures. It may be that a system of groups may be found to be more consonant with Indian ideas.

On one point almost every witness that appeared before us agreed, namely, the need for safeguards, all, while demanding advances in the provinces, were insistent on the need for a stable central Government. We believe that these witnesses who have been working the Reforms in the Provinces, took a sane and sound view. They realised that an element of stability was needed in the Indian body politic, while provincial councils were learning by experience to bear the full weight of new and heavy responsibilities." One member of the Commission, whose name is not mentioned, suggests the development of the committee system to bring the Executive and the Assembly into closer touch.

MORE PLATITUDES.

A chapter is devoted to defining the relations between the centre and the Provinces and the power of Central Government over the provinces is stated. Emphasis is laid on the co-operation between Central and Provincial Governments and the co-ordination of nation-building services through the Council of Agricultural Research and the Education and Medical Bureaux. The principle regarding the Central Bureau of Education may be specially useful in connection with European Education and also Anglo-Indians. Central co-ordination would also be necessary to counteract the tendency on the part of Universities towards extreme provincialisation. The Commissioners also emphasise that it should be rendered constitutionally constitutionally possible under possible under suitable restrictions to resist provincial objects from central funds and vice versa.

C. I. D.

As regards the question of financial stability of the provinces, the Commissioners hold that the grant of special powers to Governors would hinder the growth of responsibility, but the corrective should reside with the Central Government through the right to control borrowing and the right of refusing a loan required by a province to meet a defect or to impose discriminatory rates of interest. The Commissioners, however, do not wish that this power should be used as a means of dictating the purposes for which capital expenditure should be incurred. While the present classification of Central and Provincial subjects is held to be generally satisfactory, it is pointed out that the abolition of Diarchy might entail the breaking of the essential liaison between the Central Government and the Provinces in respect of that branch of the Provincial Police which works in concert with the Central Intelligence Department. The report, therefore, recommends that the clause assigning police to the provinces in item 32 of the schedule to the Devolution Rules should be qualified by the addition of the words: "subject in case of the C. I. D. to such conditions regarding organisations as the Governor General in Council may determine."

FLING AT THE PRESS.

Considerable emphasis is laid by the report on the need to expound Government policy and the importance of effective publicity. While not suggesting how the law should be amended in India, the Commissioners put on record their conviction that unless a corrective is forthcoming in regard to the astonishing lengths to which certain sections of Indian press has gone in vilifying the administration and attacking its servants, the orderly development of Indian institutions is put in jeopardy. The plant of self-government cannot be expected to exhibit healthy growth in an atmosphere so poisoned by misrepresentation.

The need for a fair representation of policy and of facts is not confined to India. The misleading effect on public opinion throughout the world is no less important to be kept in mind.

WHERE THE STING LIES.

The constitutional problem in relation to defence of India is fully discussed in part five. The Commissioners regard this as a a cardinal problem calling for the exercise of wise and informed statesmanship from the side of Britain and of India alike. The evidence they heard in the course of their Indian tours leaves no doubt in the minds of Commissioners that at least for a long time to come it will be impossible for the Army entrusted with the task of defending India to dispense with considerable British element, including in that term British troops of all arms, a considerable proportion of the regimental officers of the Indian Army and the British personnel in the higher command. The rank and file of the Indian army are not drawn from all over India, but from certain martial races who themselves largely represent former masters of parts of India, so that the problem of providing them with a non-British command is of quite peculiar difficulty. The Commissioners pronounce no judgment on the "eight units scheme" but emphasise that steady progress should continue to be made in the direction of an ultimate policy which contemplates the building up of an entirely Indian force, but the issues involved are too vital, and practical difficulties too great to justify a precipitate embarkation on a wholesale process of substituting Indian for British personnel in the Indian army. The Army in India is only effective barrier between India and dangers without her gates. And having regard to Indian and Imperial interests involved, to the dangers to be faced and to the composition of the force, Parliament cannot wash its hands of all responsibility for this army. Nor do the Commissioners see how in that event British officers and menn could be recruited and called on to serve in India.

WHAT "A DILEMMA!"

"There is therefore a dilemma. The declaration of August 1917 stands in its full implication; the British people and the British Parliament have no thought of going back on it; here is a difficulty, which appears almost insurmountable, arising from the continued presence of British element in the army in India. It is impossible to relinquish control over an army containing this element to Ministers responsible to any elected Legislature. Such a transfer could could only take place when no part of the army in India consists of British officers or troops recruited by the Imperial Government. When this will come about we cannot say, but we see no prospect of its happening for very many years." The Commissioners draw pointed attention to the fact that no Indian holding the King's Commission is of a higher army rank than a Captain, and also to the over-riding condition, in the words of the Skeen Committee, that "progress must be contingent upon success being secured at each stage and upon military efficiency being maintained throughout". A higher command cannot be evolved at short notice out of the existing cadres of Indian Officers". Not until the slender twickle of suitable Indian recruits for the Officers class—and we earnestly desire an increase in their numbers—flows in much greater volume, not until sufficient Indans have attained experience and training requisite to provide all officers for, at any rate, some Indian regiment, not until such units have stood the only test which can possibly determine their efficiency, and not until Indian Officers have qualified by a successful army career for high command, will it be possible to develop the policy of Indianisation to a point which will bring a completely Indianised army with sight. Even then years must elapse before the process could be completed." In the sphere of internal security also the necessity for the presence of British troops, who are the neutral guardians of a peace so frequently assailed in recent years by bitter communal fends and sectional commotions, raises another difficulty. It appears to the Commission that it would be quite impossible to contemplate the use of British troops to quell civil disturbances at the unrestricted bidding of ministers popularly elected and answerable to popularly elected legislatures.

RED HERRING OF STATES.

Yet another difficulty which cannot be overlooked is that it is impossible for the Crown use whom Indian States upon to lose control of the instrument by rely of which in case of need obligations of the Crown towards States could be discharged.

WAIT TILL DOOMS DAY.

The objects for which the Army in India exists, says the Commission, are the defence of India against external aggression and the maintenance of internal order. Its strength is not more than is calculated to be necessary for meeting these two emergencies. The Commission subjects consideration of cost of frontier defence to a close analysis and says, "India and Britain are so related that Indian defence cannot now or in any future which is within sight, be regarded as a matter of purely Indian concern. The control and direction of such an Army must rest in the hands of the agents of Imperial Government. Nor does it necessarily follow from this that further progress towards realisation of responsible Government in British India is barred until the work of defence can be adequately discharged without the help of British officers and British troops. As things are, there is a block on the line of constitutional advance. The question is whether there is any other mode of treatment open which would provide adequately for the need of Indian defence, and at the same time offer an earlier prospect for some further constitutional advance at the centre.

RETROGRADE PROPOSAL.

It seems to us that the only possible method would be to recognise the protection of the frontiers of India at any rate for a long time to come, should not

(Continued from page 5.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS

June 23

Andijk, Liebon, Hamburg
Jalaveera, Beatson, Akyab
Warfield, Steel, Karachi
Jeff Davis, Taylor, Marmagoa

DEPARTURE

June 24

Clan Macnab, Turton, Birkenhead
Akber, Wheeler, Jeddah

LOADING

June 23

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool
Steamer Khandalla for Durban
Steamer Cranfield for Calcutta

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Andijk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S S Warfield: The M M and Company's steamer Warfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo

S S Jeff Davis:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Jeff Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macnab:—The J F Company's steamer Clan Macnab, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Birkenhead, with a cargo of manganese ore

S S Akbar:—The T M Company's steamer Akbar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 23

For London S S Razmak:—30 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 42 cwts fish maws H A Mohmad and Sons; 300 cwts kurdi seeds E Danner and Co; 2 packages woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 11 bales animal skin M Esmail; 27 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai; 1 bale animal skin N Harbansingh; 1 bale animal skin 11 bales woollen carpets D Abraham and Sons; 11 bales woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 21 bales animal skin I Faizullah; 50 cwts cashew nuts Mahadev Bapoo; 100 cwts ground nut seed K Harjivan and Co.

For Marseilles S S Razmak:—15 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 55 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd

For Hamburg S S Drachenfels:—6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 330 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotherdom S S Drachenfels:—1000 cwts linseed H V Oomerbhoy and Co; 2000 cwts linseed R Ratilal and Co; 160 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co

For Antwerp S S Drachenfels:—34 bales wool raw Shamjimal; 220 bales cotton raw B Carsondas and Co.

For Antwerp S S Andijk:—800 cwts crushed bones Raili Bros; 243 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 330 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Hamburg S S Andijk:—63 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Langley & Co

For Ghent S S Andijk:—4000 cwts linseed Birla Bros.

For Ghent S S Andijk:—500 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 180 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Rotherdom S S Andijk:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Genoa S S Aquileia:—55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

For Barcelona: 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Alexandretta:- 27 bales cotton twist A H Diab

For Port Said.—56 bales cotton twist A H Diab

For Jaffa:—6 bales cotton twist A H Diab: 10 bales cotton yarn R Shamlal and Co.

For Genoa S S India:—1000 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd: 110 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—10000 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 2000 cwts castor seed Birla Bros.

For New York S S Jaff Davis:—4 bales woollen carpets Thos Cook and Sons; 7 cwts brassware Thos Cook and Sons

For Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 50 bales cotton raw B Karsondas and Co.

For Hamburg S S Argenfels:—168 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Brewen:—63 bales cottonseed Japan Cotton Trading Co

For Oporto:—104 bales hemp M Nissim

For Kobe S S Calcutta Maru:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai S S Kidderpore:—125 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nogoya:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—1100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Nogasaki:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 23

S S Drachenfels L Edward Ltd. from Hamburg:—650 bundle poles 100 bundles y m sheets; 100 bundles g c sheets; 261 dms chemicals; 300 dms lubricating grease; 58 case scamphor; 85 cases lamp parts; 64 cases lamps; 60 cases cotton wool; 130 cases sulphur; 20 cases medicine; 110 cases E'ware; 379 cases paper; 124 cases machinery; 215 cases bolts and nuts; 380 cases spirits; 134 cases tubes; 140 cases motor covers; 30 cases ply wood; 125 casesvegetable products; 247 cases padlocks; 213 dms m a f oil.

From Brewen:—140 cases stoves; 100 cases ppipes; 269 cases paper; 20 cases tin; 40 cases ultra marine; 60 cases machinery; 70 cases bolts and nuts; 272 cases beer; 17 cases flanges; 95 cases glassware; 80 cases iron wire.

From Antwerp:—140 coils copper wire; 63 cases tiles; 1975 cases vegetable products; 100 cases E'ware; 300 bags starch; 300 bags chicory; 715 cases farina; 150 cases dextrine; 60 cases brandy; 360 cases beer; 20 cases cheese; 82 cases straw boards; 150 cases champagne 1200 dms asphelt; 1926 dms dyes; 178 bundles steel joists; 1502 bundles angles; 190 bundles rounds; 2223 bundles hoops; 5446 bundles bars; 14270 bundles sheets; 914 bundles tubes.

From Port Said:—100 bags almonds; 175 bales cotton.

S S Aquileia M Italina from Genoa:—701 cases silk yarn; 119 cases machinery; 10 cases cheese; 78 cases lift material; 100 cases soap; 15 cases camphor; 89 cases covers; 638 dms dyes.

From Naples:—100 dms chemicals; 37 cases macoroni; 105 cases silk yarn; 40 cases springs.

From Aden:—50 cases gum hobag; 50 cases gum myrah; 10 cases gum arabic; 30 cases cowhides; 226 bags chora.

S S India M Italina from Sourbaya:—11516 bags sugar; 16 bags pepper.

From Sawarang:—4017 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—50 chests tea; 56 bags betelnuts

From Colombo:—250 bags betelnuts; 35 bags chillies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Outward Mails

Malwa carrying mails of June
Comorin:—Mail of June 14 left Aden June 19

HOMEWARD MAILS

Mantua left Port Said on June 16

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Monday, 23rd June, 1930

1 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 26-6 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.
4 India 4077 Genoa 1-7 L T and M and S
6 Drachenfels Karachi 30-6 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Clan Macnab 3813 Port Okha 23-6 J Finlay and Co
8 Warfield U Kingdom 26-6 M M and Co
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
10 Khandalla Hamburg 4-7 M M and Co
14 Aquileia 4066 Genoa 25-6 Lloyd Triestino and Marittinia Italiana.
15 Ville de Metz Marseilles 24-6 M Maritimes.
16 Durinda 4450 NF, NF, M M and Co.
17 Magda Calais 26-6 J Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCKS

2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.
3 Chakla 1727 P. Gulf 25.6 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 27-6 M M and Co
5 Warialda 1859 Calcutta 26-6 M M and Co.
8 Goalpara Rangoon 24-6 M M & Co.
11 Javaki 530 Cochin 27-6 The M S Co
16 Laxmi 124 N F. N F. R Assaria.

PRINCESS DOCKS

13 Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon N F. Scindia S N Co
C/R Kidderpore Kobe 26-6 M M & Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon N F T Morrison and Co
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah 24-6 T Morrison and Co.
K Dara 3033 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Golconda 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok 24-6 F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Naxos 20-6-30
Garbeta 20-6-30
Golconda 20-6-30
Bahaduri 20-6-30
Netrtvati 21-6-30
Drachenfels 23-6-30
Maloja cargo brought from B P Station by costs 21-6-30
Shuja 21-6-30
Singkep 20-6-30
Narkunda cargo brought from B P Station by costs 20-6-30

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatipara 27-6-30 M M & Co.
City of Salford 20-6-30 K N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia 24-6-30 Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon 22-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM HAMBURG

Ockenfels 29-6-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia 16-6-30 Lloyd T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Chitanorga City 1-7-30 M M & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Maloja 20-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Ellora 27-6-30 M M & Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja 21-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels 24-6.30 L Edward Ltd.
Drachenfels 30-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia 23-6-30 M Italiana.
India 1-7-30 M. Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Chakla 25-6.30 Chandler M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 26-6-30 P and O S N Co
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur 24-6-30 F F Campbell and Co

STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Razmak 5182 Thornton P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 3805 Steel M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Argenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Chakla 1727 Chandler M M and Co.
Varela 1932 Ramsay M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Goalpara, 3215, Simee, M M & Co.
Ranee 3143 Dooley T M & Co.
Jalaveera 3084 Beatson Scindia S N Co

FOR KARACHI.

Naxos 2560 Erikson S S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, 4085, Zopp, M Italiana.
India, M. Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Warialdo 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co

FOR CALOIS.

Magda 2583 Kilmen J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jeff Davis 3851 Taylor L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Aircassia 4370 Munro G T Co.

FOR DURBAN

Khandalla 3329 Baird M M and Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kingsland 2219 Beadle T M & Co.
Ranee 3830 T M and Co
Jeff Davis 3851 L Edward Ltd

Stop This "Lathi Raj."

AN INDIAN PRINCE'S SUGGESTION TO AUTHORITIES.

The following are extracts from Mr. Slocombe's despatch to the "Daily Herald":—

Recent conversations with leaders of all communities, Congress and non-Congress, have convinced me that there is still a eleventh hour chance of settlement if the Government at Home will not be blinded to the almost complete universality of the present movement—universality to as great a degree as is possible in this country of amazing racial and religious differences—and will not be deterred by incidental lawlessness of a violent nature, which by contrast serves, to throw into sharp relief the remarkable degree of disciplined non-violence and purely passive resistance which Mr. Gandhi's example has evoked.

An act of courage, imagination and wisdom will yet save the situation. Such an act should not, however, be too long delayed for the forces of resentment and despair, which are steadily being unclosed as a result of the severe repressive measures taken against the Press and persons—witness the sentence of 6 months' imprisonment passed on a landowner of the Madras Presidency, who had given food and water to a band of volunteers entering his village after a long march—may prove too powerful even for Mr. Gandhi's great moral and political authority to restrain.

A PRINCE'S REPORTED COUNSEL TO GOVERNMENT.

I was told to-day by a Minister of one of the Indian States, that his ruling Prince only a few days ago, gave the following earnest counsel to the Government of India:—"If the only way to stop this movement were to shoot down 10,000 people, I would agree to it, in preference to the present methods. For God's sake, stop this use of lathis."

It must be admitted, that the authorities are in a quandary. The police are called upon to cope with crowds too great to be controlled even by the lavish use of lathis, and even when a large peaceful procession decides to continue its course as in Bombay last night, physical contacts between the crowds and the police inevitably lead to occasional stone-throwing, in retaliation by persons on the outskirts of the crowd, unrestrainable by even the well-disciplined Congress volunteers.

"MELTING THE STONIEST HEARTS."

This moral, as well as administrative dilemma, was clearly foreseen by Mr. Gandhi, and is in fact the whole basis of his tactics of non-violent civil disobedience. He hopes, in the end, that this will weary the authorities of repression and at the some time convert British people to the cause of Indian Nationalism—in his own words "melt the stoniest hearts"—by the spectacle provided by his volunteers of course and stoic resistance to pain and suffering.

MAHATMA'S MIGHTY MIRACLE

—:o:—

Explosion Of India's Woman-Power

MR. C. R. REDDY'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

(Following are extracts from the Convocation address of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, which was to have been delivered on 15th June at the Convocation of the Indian Women's University, Poona. The Convocation, however, has been abandoned owing to the tense political situation prevailing in Bombay Presidency.)

We are meeting in a new era of Indian women and of Indian history. If anybody had ventured to think that Indian women would have been playing the heroic part that they were doing in the present national movement, he would have been regarded as a lunatic.

Contrary to all historical induction and positive inference, Mahatma Gandhi has.....produced .....an explosion of the pent-up woman-power of India, which is nothing short of a miracle.

WOMEN TO THE FORE.

To-day, after the failure of the first Non-Co-operation movement, a similar one on a bigger scale is in full swing and the women of India are leading the struggle.

Whether we agree with the policies and methods of Mahatma Gandhi or not—that is not relevant to this occasion—there can be no disagreeing the fact that, so far as the national character is concerned, he has done more to strengthen and elevate it than all the Indian universities put together.

It is this ethical aspect that I am concerned with here as an educationist, and the further truth charged with hope for human progress that Mahatma Gandhi's genius jumps the bounds of historical anticipations and scars to higher heavens

MASS AWAKENING.

Take another of his achievements. Did anyone imagine the possibility of mass movements in India on the scale now operating? We have always been told by careful students of our past, having no care for our future, that the rural folk were plunged in wakeless sleep, while the cities were undergoing political nightmares, and that democracy was impossible. I have only one remark to offer. If the masses and women-fight for a constitution in the matter they are now doing, they will know how to guard it against possible oligarchies, foreign or indigenous.

To this extent the Gandhian public life is a vast improvement over the older days in which a few intellectuals supplied all the politics we possessed, the politics of argument as different from community organisation and action.

Dr. Robert Bridges, the late Poet-Laureate of England, has expatiated in his writings on the divine right, possessed only by rational man, to break existing laws in order to recognise life at a higher level. The moralist Gandhi would add that such reconstruction should never be attempted by methods of violence.

Non-violent struggle for social and political emancipation is a new feature in history.

I wonder if it will become a factor. 'Law and order are not ends in themselves but means to progress.' As Jesus Christ declared: "Law exists for man, not man for law." Those who desire the people's support for law and order should make clear beyond possibility of doubt the nature and extent of the progress to which it is their intention to advance.

CONVERSION OF FOES.

Struggle in some shape or other is an inevitable incident of progressive life. It may take one of two forms—destruction of the opponent or conversion of the opponent. The former has been the usual type in history. The method inaugurated by Jesus Christ is conversion by self-suffering. Materialism triumphs by producing death and demoralisation; spirituality aims at saving both the parties. It comes to fulfil and not to destroy. Its triumphs are permanent.

The Gandhian movement is an adventurous application of this spiritual principle for the political and social redemption of mankind.

The principle of Mahatma Gandhi's method appears to be as old as religion itself or at least Christianity. The novelty consists in the vast scale in which it has been under his inspiration practised. Whether he succeeds or fails, the better mind of humanity will bow in reverence to the man in Yaravda Jail for his sublime demonstration.

I am aware of the biting criticism of George Bernard Shaw that the non-violence of the cow has not converted the tiger to vegetarianism. But are men no better than tigers?

GUARDIANS OF THE RACE.

Women are the guardians of the race. You cannot help sympathising and encouraging all those who are engaged in fighting for the rights of our people. No true woman will ever admire the diplomat in preference to the soldier. I am, therefore, not surprised at the support that Indian women are giving to the Gandhian movement.

There is no need to appeal to you at the present time for brave acts of citizenship. Your own sex has furnished ample inspiration by example more telling than empty precept. Mrs. C. R. Das, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Rukmani Laxmipathi, the Tyabji ladies of Baroda and Rangoon, Begum Alam of Lahore, Srimati Anasuya, of Ahmedabad, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Miss Dickinson and a host of others are there to inspire or shape our people into noble deeds.

I wish some enterprising firm would bring out an album containing the pictures of these heroines of modern India with short sketches of their services and sufferings.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE WELCOMED.

—:o:—

He Wants To Speed Up Work

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government pleader on behalf of the Bar of the Bombay High Court, extended welcomed to Mr. J. W. H. Beaumont, the new Chief Justice when the latter presided over the High Court Bench for the first time this morning.

Mr. Shingne said that the traditions of the Bombay High Court were great and manifold, and several illustrious judges had adorned the Bench before and their memory would live long in Bombay.

Mr. Shingne, on behalf of the Appellate Side, assured his Lordship of their full and hearty co-operation.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S REPLY.

The Chief Justice, replying thanked the members of the Bar for the welcome given to him and appreciated the relations of respect and confidence between the Bench and the Bar in Bombay. Bombay was passing through very difficult times, partly economic and partly political, and they would all agree that it was very desirable that the High Court should function efficiently.

At present, everybody knew that work was too much in arrears. Various remedies had been suggested, one of them being the appointment of Additional High Court Judges. Representations had been made to the Government in this respect, and he hoped they were considering them sypathetically.

As far as the Bench was concerned, it must do its best in speeding up things, and hoped the Bar would extend co-operation in this respect.

Dhrasna Day At Broach.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 22.

Dharasana Day was observed here on Saturday last with great zeal. A complete hartal was observed. All the mills, high schools and municipal schools were closed. In the evening a huge procession numbering several thousands paraded through the streets of the city school-boys, ladies and all other citizens joined the procession irrespective of caste and creed. The procession entered the Seyashram exactly at 7 p.m., where it was converted in to a meeting. Mr. Najukial N. Choksi read the Dharasana message issued by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. At night "National Bhajans" were recited at Lallubhai's Chakla and Vejalpur in which the whole city took the keen interest.

PICKETING CLOTH SHOPS.

The picketing of cloth shops began to-day at 7 a.m. Several male and female picketers resumed their duties in the early hours of the morning at every cloth shop in the Katopore bazar. Chairs were given to the lady picketers and all of them carried out their work most successfully in calm and dignified manner. The prominent Congressmen such as Sjts. Dinkerrao, Purani and Dr. Vaishnav were also present on the spot. About a dozen policemen were watching the movements of picketers from the lanes behind the cloth shops. Several cloth merchants have promised not to sell foreign cloth. Several of them have also decided not to give orders for foreign cloth

THE SPINNING CLASS.

Mr. Jashvantlal J. Choksi, the energetic treasurer of the Wadapada Young Men's Association, has started the spinning class at Wadapada. Several Charkhas are kept in the spinning class for training the men and women of the Wadapada locality. Mr. Masumali M. Doctor is assisting the class and as a result a number of Muslims and Parsis have also joined the class.

DISTRICT YOUTH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the District Youth League was held recently at Seyashram in which the following were elected as office bearers, without a vote of dissent: Mr. Motilal T. Vin (President), Dr. Vaishnav (Vice-President, Mr. Nahnubhai Dave (Secretary).

Seventeen Parsi toddy bidders who had sworn on June 16 not to keep toddy shops, broke their promise on the 19th and sold toddy.

HARTAL OF SCHOOL-BOYS.

At the meeting of the District Youth League which met under the presidency of Sjt. Motilal Vin, a resolution asking the school-boys to observe hartal on 28th, 29th and 30th June in order to support the college students was brought forward by Sjt. Ranchhod Patel. The resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting.

SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Governments may briefly be alluded to.

(1) The doctrine put forward by an overzealous Law Member, that the control over the services was vested exclusively in the Governor by an absolute despatch of the Court of Directors;

(2) By stretching the language of the Royal Instrument which only gave the Governor the right to safeguard the interests of the services when threatened.

(3) By the power of nomination to represent interests of backward communities, which was used as we shall show not for that legitimate purpose but to strengthen the influence of the Government in the Councils.

(4) By the refusal to accept the principles of joint responsibility of Ministers.

The Report pats the Governors on the back for their tactful use of their increased powers and says that this is the opinion universally held in India. That this is a gross misrepresentation can be seen by anyone who studies the evidence given to the Muddiman Committee, especially by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and others.

The outstanding fact in the working of the reforms in the Provinces was this travestying of its spirit, intention and even the letter by the Governors. The purpose of the Act of 1919, its very 'raison de'etre,' was to introduce responsibility in the Transferred Departments; not to increase the powers of the Governor; and it is clear that not only the Governors resisted any such attempt but put forward the theory accepted at least by the Ministry in one major Province that the Minister was responsible to the Governor. A greater mockery of representative institutions could hardly have been conceived; and yet the comprehensive survey of the Simon Seven omits all reference to it—a clear case of 'suppressio veri.'

(To Be Continued.)

NEGOLIATE WITH GANDHI

—:o:—

Policy Of Drift Won't Do.

The debate at Westminster on the Indian situation holds out no promise of a speedy termination of that country's troubles. On the one hand there is a section of the Press and of the politicians of Great Britain shrieking, as they did ten years ago in the case of Ireland, that there must be no attempt to reconcile the irreconcillables, that turmoil has been created by a numerically insignificant handful of demagogues who do not represent the people, and that the only policy to preserve the British Raj is repression, and still more repression. On the other hand, there are those who, also arguing from the Irish parallel, warn the Government that it is more statesmanlike to meet the Indians half-way now than to wait until concessions are wrung from them after years of bitterness and bloodshed.

The Labour Ministry has, apparently, no better policy than to carry on for the present. It cannot at one stroke disown the domnosa haereditas left by its predecessors. The Simon Commission, appointed by a Government that ignored the warnings of the friendliest Indians, has been long in labour, but has produced nothing yet. And Mr. Ramsay Mac-Donald's Cabinet is content to wait and see, while the position in India goes from bad to worse. The difficulty might well terrify the most courageous statesmen.

This much, at least, is evident, that the most dangerous policy at the moment is the policy of drift, the very one that the British Government seems bent upon pursuing If military repression is out of the question—and plainly it is, either as a matter of expediency or of practical politics—then the only hope is to stay the march towards anarchy by a bold, generous, and immediate offer to negotiate without conditions precedent with Mr. Gandhi and others who can authoritatively voice the claims of the Indian people. The one lesson that English politicians have not learned from the Irish parallel is the one that should be manifest to all.—"Irish Independent."

SECTION 144 IN MANGALORE.

—:o:—

The District Magistrate of South Kanara has promulgated Section 144 in Mangalore for a period of two months.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

All liquor shops in Burrabazar was picketed and three volunteers were arrested.—Free Press.

ELLORE, June 21.

22 Satyagrahis and four labour volunteers were arrested for picketing liquor shops.—Free Press.

NELLORE, June 21.

A batch of ladies have prepared salt beds in Gokulpalli, where they will manufacture salt.

Mr. S. Reddy was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 under section 186 I. P. C. His car was ttiached to recover the fine.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1930.

Demand For Dominion Status--An Insolence!

INDIANISATION IMPAIRS EFFICIENCY.

"Swarajists Do Not Represent Dumb Masses", Says O'Dwyer.

There has been a very marked change in the attitude of the higher and educated castes, who, having acquired some knowledge of Western ideas and culture, have partly assimilated and partly copied our ideas of democracy and self-government, regardless of the fact that such theories are not applicable in every country, and hitherto have never been applied in India, writes Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the course of an Article in the "Irish Independent."

Let me point out first of all, that owing to caste, literary has in the past been reserved to a chosen few.

However much the British Government may have desired to extend it to the masses, the higher castes succeeded in getting most of the funds available for their own higher education. Consequently, to-day only seven per cent. of the total population of India is literate; only one man in evhery ten can write his name, and only one woman in every hundred.

It is a section of the so-called intelligentsia who problaim the wrongs committed by the Government which has done so much for the benefit of India. In the words of Lord Tennyson, "The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb". These hostile critics profess the Western idea of democracy. There is nothing wrong in this if it were genuine. But the Westernisedd Indian wishes for his own ends, to apply only the catch-words of demoracy to India. He is not at heart a democrat; if he were, how could he condemn sixty millions of "untouchables" to hereditary servitude? Democracy for India in its present state is a controdiction in terms.

Democracy pre-supposes a nation. There can be no Government of the people by the people if there is no sense of national unity, common ideals and traditions.

The predominant religion of India, Hinduism, is incompatible with democracy, for it is based on the inequality of men.

THE OUTCASTS.

Brahmanism, the highest and dominant caste, has created sixty million "untouchables." These men are hereditary out-casts—forbidden the use of the main streets of a town or to draw water from the public wells, and compelled to live in hovels outside the towns and villages of the higher-castes.

These "pariahs" of society are even chased from the temples and the schools, their shadow defiles and their presence within a certain distance is a pollution. So strong is the caste system in India that educated Indians, men holding high positions in his Majesty's Government, have deemed it necessary to wash after shaking hands with me.

Besides these "untouchables" or out-casts, there are some two thousand sub-castes in the Hindu religion, each cut off from social intercourse with the rest such as marrying or eating with those of another sub-caste.

Added to the internal strife which exists in Hinduism, there is the racial and religious antagonism which exists between Hindu and Mahomedan.

NO COMMON ASPIRATIONS.

It is obvious by what I have said that there cannot be any traditions or aspirations common to India as a whole. There is no nation and, therefore, no solid basis for Indian self-government. Either the Hindus (who are numerically in the majority) and would succeed in gaining power, and would, therefore unmercifully oppress their racial and religious enemies, the Mahomedans and other minorities, or alternatively the Mahomedans, who are the more martial and had ruled for seven hundred years before the British came on the scene, would seize the reins of government and dominate the Hindus and other sects. In the struggle they would not hesitate to call to their aid their Muslim neighbours, the Afghans and fierce frontier tribes, with, perhaps, Soviet Russia joining in the fray.

INDIANISATION.

The masses of India are content with British rule and would not change it for another. It is only the small but vocal minority of Westernised Indians who have become discontented, and now demand a greater share in the administration.

That demand is natural and legitimate and we are perfectly prepared to meet it within reasonable limits. We have done so. The Montague-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 were the answer to those demands. The services have been gradually Indianised to an extent that even the wiser Indians have considered dangerous.

The British personnel is withdrawn almost completely from education. Public works (says irrigation), excise, and public health, forests (in certain provinces) agriculture and veterinary services, and as a consequence the efficiency of the administration steadily depreciated.

INSOLENCE.

To-day a powerful section of Indian politicians are setting themselves to wreck the work which the British Government has taken one hundred, and fifty years to accomplish. These Indian Swarajists, so far from showing a spirit of co-operation and responsibility, have done all in their power to abuse the opportunities given them for self-government, and they have now the insolence to demand Dominion Status, and to threaten revolution and Civil disobedience if it is withheld. Fortunately these Swarajists, though the most vocal, do not represent the whole of the educated classes, but having control of the Press and the platform they claim, though with no semblance of the truth, to be the voice of India.

Ahmedabad's New Boycott Programme.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, consisting of women who carried on the picketing of foreign cloth shops, before the issue of the picketing Ordinance, has now been split up into the Picketing Mandal and the Propaganda Mandal. The former is busy selecting areas for picketing. It has decided to picket those areas in which merchants are not ready to stop the purchase and sale of foreign cloth. The other Mandal has decided to open spinning centres in every street, take a census of spinners, hold spinning competitions, etc.—A. P.

Religious Ceremony For Mahatma's Victory.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BILLIMORA, June 22.

The rtes of "Homatmak Satchandi" was completed to-day. It was begun on the 18th inst. by Brahmin Panchayat for wishing victory of Satyagraha campaign undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi.

A procession was formed here to celebrate Jalyatra.

DAS SRADH ANNIVERSARY

—:o:—

Processionists Stopped.

NATIONAL FLAG CONFISCATED

CALCUTTA, June 22.

To celebrate the Sradh anniversary of the late Mr. C. R. Das, a procession of men and women volunteers started from Kalighat Temple this afternoon, and after parading through the principal thoroughfares, in South District, met at Keoratola cremation ground, where a meeting was held. While returning, the police stopped the processionists within a few yards of the ghat. The national flag was confiscated.

A very large number of men and women volunteers marched in procession from the Civil Disobedience Council office this evening to Deshbandhu Park, where a meeting was held. The police accompanied the procession but did not interfere with it.—A. P.

Ahmednagar Taluks To Break Forest Laws.

SANGAMNER, June 23.

Two big representative meetings of the peasants of practically all the forest villages, in the Sangamer and Akola taluks, Ahmednagar District, were held at Sangamner and Akola on Saturday and Sunday respectively, when the question of breaking the forest laws (Jungle Satyagraha) was freely discussed. The peasants took an oath to carry on the present national fight, to a finish. They then formed a procession and paraded the streets with National Flag and shouting the national slogans such as: "Victory to the Peasants," "Abolish Grazing Fees" and "Mahatma Gandhi-KiiJai."

It is expected the Satyagraha will begin within a fortnight.—Free Press.

KHOYARA FIRING & AFTER

—:o:—

Warrants Of Arrest Ready For Five Patients.

MIDNAPORE, June 22.

Warrants of arrest have been issued against five men who were wounded in the police firing at Khoyara and are now being treated in the Sevasram by private medical practitioners.

The condition of two of them is reported to be critical.—A. P.

LADY SATYAGRAHI SENTENCED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BERHAMPORE, June 20.

Sreemati Jayanti Suramma Garu, (wife of Mr. J. V. Narayan now in jail) was arrested last evening and the Sub-Magistrate of Berhampore conducted the trial last night and sentenced her to undergo simple imprisonment for six months. She was placed in "B" class.

MRS. GANDHI'S ADDRESS AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, June 23.

A procession, which was more than a mile long, was organised last evening in honour of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. The entire route, balconies and house-tops were crowded with eager spectators. Enthusiasm evinced on this occasion was unique in the history of the place.

The procession terminated at Jallianwalla Bagh, where a meeting was held. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, addressing the audience in Hindi, urged communal unity and asked the people to be unflinching in their determination to carry out Mahatmaji's programme.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi left for Gujarat, last evening.—Free Press.

"SHAKTI" DEFIES ORDER.

—:o:—

Edition Issued Without Paying Security.

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

The "Shakti" from whom security has been demanded has issued its usual edition this morning defying order served upon the Editor yesterday.

The following telegram despatched to the Press of India last evening at 6 o'clock was censored and withheld as objectionable.

"An order was served to-day under the Press Ordinance on the Editor and proprietor of "Shakti", a local vernacular weekly, demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 each for paper and press. The Editor has decided to defy the order and to continue publication of the paper.—Free Press.

MORE THAN 1,000 IN JAILS.

—:o:—

Toll Of Satyagraha In Madras.

MADRAS, June 21.

The Satyagraha prisoners in Madras Jails are estimated to number nearly 1000, says the Ootacamund correspondent of the "Hindu."

He adds that prisoners who have received the benefit of the superior classification are stated to be 300, those in the "A" Class constituting a sixth of this figure.—A. P.

Coimbatore Breaks Salt Law.

COIMBATORE, June 22.

A Coimbatore message states that the President of the Coimbatore Congress Committee and four other volunteers broke the salt law at Coimbatore by making salt from salt deposits. One measure of contraband salt was auctioned at a meeting and fetched Rs. 300.—A. P.

Section 144 Rescinded At Dhubri.

DHUBRI, June 22.

In view of the restoration of public tranquility and its uninterrupted continuance for some time past, the order passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara on May 14, under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, has been rescinded from June 19th. The news has been circulated throughout the town by the beat of drum.—A. P.

Lahore Picketing Intensified.

LAHORE, June 22.

The local Congress Committee has intensified the picketing of liquor shops. This afternoon all liquor shops in the city and the civil lines were picketed, as a result of which, nearly twenty-five arrests were made. Large crowds witnessed the picketing in the Civil Lines which was started for the first time to-day. 175 picketers of liquor shops have hitherto been sentenced.—A. P.

POSTAL RUNNER KILLED

—:o:—

Assailants Escape With Mail-Bag.

MUNSHIGANJ, June 21.

A Hindu postal runner, while proceeding from Adhyapara to Jainsar, was waylaid at about 10 a.m. yesterday and killed with a dao. The assailants escaped with the mail bag, which it is believed, contained an insured cover and some cash. The body of the runner has been brought here for post-mortem examination. It will be recalled that only about two weeks ago a postal cash overseer was severely assaulted at Mulchar and robbed of Rs. 1,000. The culprits in this case are still at large.—A. P.

SARDESAI AND SJT. SATTHA ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Sections 147 And 183 For 5 Volunteers.

SANGAMNER, June 23.

Messrs. Nasarwanji Sattha and Shrinivas Ganesh Sardesai, members of the Maharashtra Jungle Satyagraha Committee, were arrested on Sunday afternoon under Section 117, I. P. C.

Mr. Sattha is a life member of the National School, Ahmednagar. He is a Parsi. Mr. Sardesai, a commerce graduate of the Bombay University, was, for some time, the Private Secretary to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He recently joined the labour at the Trade Union Congress, Nagpur, and took a leading part in the recent G. I. P. Railway strike.

Five volunteers were convicted under Sections 147 and 183, I. P. C., and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. -- Free Press.

ANOTHER ORDER ON MR. M. M. BHATT

—:o:—

Securities Of Rs. 3,000 Demanded.

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

An order was served this morning on Mr. Mohanlal M. Bhatt, Editor of the "Navajivan" and printer and publisher of "Young India" (who was lately sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and who is now in jail) demanding Rs. 1,000 as security as per the Press Ordinance each for the "Navajivan" and "Young India", and the "Navajivan" Press. As Mr. Bhatt is now in jail, the present manager has returned the Order saying that Mr. Bhatt is in jail. To-day's issue of the "Navajivan" comes out with Mr. Bhatt as Editor, printer and publisher. --Free Press.

WARNING TO BUS OWNERS.

—:o:—

Magistrate's Novel Ban

DO NOT CARRY SATYAGRAHIS.

MANGALORE, June 19

The owners of all taxis and bus services in the District of South Kanara have been served with the following notice:

"It is learnt that steps are being taken in some parts of the District to enlist and despatch 'Volunteers' in batches to Mangalore for the purpose of defying the order promulgated under Section 144, Cr. P. C., in Mangalore. Such 'Congress Volunteers' from the suburbs are likely to use the public motor vehicles for their journey to Mangalore. Owners of all public motor vehicles, agents, drivers and conductors are hereby informed that facilitating the transport of such volunteers who have engaged themselves to defy the law, constitutes intentional aiding of such volunteers in the commission of an offence as defined in Section 107, I. P. C. Owners of all public motor vehicles and agents, drivers and conductors of such vehicles are hereby given due notice that if they take such volunteers in their motor vehicles such owners, agents, drivers and conductors will not only render themselves liable for prosecution under Section 109, I. P. C., read with Section 133, I. P. C., but they will also render themselves liable to the cancellation of the G. Permits of the concerned vehicle under condition 6 of the G. Permit, as well as the cancellation of the driving license and the Conductors' license.—(Sd.) G. W. Wells."

Ahmedabad Labour Union's Activities.

A meeting of the Joint Board of Representatives of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, held on the 14th instant, has passed the following resolutions:—

(1) This Joint Board of the Representatives of the Textile Labour Association congratulates Mr. Nanda, the Secretary of the Association, on the successful picketing arrangements of the Association which have proved so effective as to drive the liquor owners to inflict personal hurt on the Secretary himself.

(2) It further resolves that the only suitable reply on the part of the Association to this behaviour of the liquor-vendors would be to intensify the Union's temperance work and strengthen the picketing to such an extent as to render it impossible for a drop of liquor to sell in Ahmedabad.

(3) The Board has also decided to contribute five additional volunteers from each mill in the city for picketing work.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULTS ON VILLAGERS.

—:o:—

Over 100 Persons Injured Near Lahore.

LAHORE, June 21.

Reports are received here of grave police excesses in the village of Jaman, Lahore District, as alleged, in consequence of vigorous social boycott of the punitive police in that village. A police party of 50, including some European sergeants, visited the place on the 17th night. On the 18th, some constables went to purchase eatables, which were refused by shopkeepers. This led to beating the shopkeepers. Some prominent men of the place who went to ascertain the truth of the matter were also, it is alleged, beaten. The villagers remained non-violent. More than 100 persons were injured and six seriously. The police force was reinforced by aeroplanes and machineguns. The aeroplanes hovered over the village which was put under blockade. The inhabitants' movements were restrained.

On the receipt of information, the Congress Committee deputed Mangal Singh, doctor, compounders and volunteers to render first aid to the injured.

Fifty arrests were made.—Free Press.

MOTILALJI AT MERCHANTS' CHAMBER CONFERENCE.

Bombay's Assurance Of Keeping Up Her Tradition.

"NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT WHEN HER HONOUR IS AT STAKE"

Panditji's Tribute To Bombay's Work.

The following is the speech of Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the meeting of the representatives of the Mercantile community of Bombay, held on Saturday last at the office of the Chamber, to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

"Gentlemen.—I thank you on behalf of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Karanjia and myself, for having responded to our invitation to meet Pandit Motilal Nehru. I regret that the notice was very short; and, therefore, my thanks are all the more due to you. I welcome Panditji, on your behalf, and thank him for the opportunity he has given us of meeting him this afternoon.

Panditji is known to you all, gentlemen; and you also know of his great sacrifices and services in the cause of the country. I will only add that you will find very few comparisons to that of Panditji's public services and sacrifices. We all have learnt to love him and respect him; and I am sure this afternoon we shall be able to learn from him what his views are and I have no doubt he will give due consideration to what he may hear from you. We are passing through trying times, and as such conferences of this nature cannot but be useful. It is with this object that we have given Panditji and you all the trouble of coming over here".

Mr. B. N. Karanjia-Vice-President, I. M. Chamber, in welcoming Panditji said:—

"Panditji will excuse me for pointing out that Bombay has always given a good account of herself, whether it be in the cause of commerce, patriotism, charity or communal unity. Let me assure him that Bombay would keep up her traditions. Being business-men, we have been brought to consider things cautiously; but when once we have made up our minds we mean, as businessmen, real business. As businessmen when we think our objective can be attained with as little cost possible, we do not hesitate to move in that direction. We are in the habit of maintaining our relationship with those with whom we have connections; and whilst we value those connections, it is never so at the sacrifice of our duty. We consider no sacrifice great when our honour is at stake. There are many instances when large interests have been sacrificed to maintain honour and our commitments. We may, at times, be blamed for our cautious policy and, at times, for our frank expression of opinion, but I may assure Panditji once again that we, as businessmen, do weigh and weigh well the risks involved and, therefore, expect Panditji will extend to our opinions and views that consideration to which they are entitled."

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S REPLY.

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Pundit Motilal in reply said:—"It is true, that the mercantile community of Bombay is put to serious inconvenience almost every day on account of the present political situation in the country; but let me tell you that the inconvenience is nothing compared to the great struggle that the country is engaged in. It is up to you to put up with this inconvenience for some time in the best interests of your country. Bombay has always been at the helm of all important movements, and I am not at all surprised that the local Congress Committee has given such a good account of itself."

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL

Students Succeed In Closing Open Schools

NO PICKETING AT WHITEAWAY'S

The principal markets of Bombay observed hartal on Monday to protest against the police excesses on Saturday morning at Esplanade Maidan. The primary and high school students also observed hartal and a number of school remained closed. The school-children picketed those schools which were not closed for the day. The Kabibai High School in the Fort and the Robert Money High School at Girgaon were vigorously picketed. Ultimately the authorities had to close down the institution in deference to the wishes of the students. Even petty shopkeepers at Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Tamba Kanta and Girgaon observed hartal and closed their shops for the day.

NO PICKETING AT WHITEAWAY'S.

The curiosity of the public at Whiteaway's premises considerably subsided on Monday and very few people collected on the footpath to see the picketing. The pickets also did not turn up and the police apart from giving occasional rounds did not post any constables or officers to guard the premises. The customers were, however, not much in evidence and, it seems, it would take some time before their business transactions resume the normal course.

FOUR VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Under Anti—Picketing Ordinance.

The four Congress volunteers, who were arrested on Saturday afternoon for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala charged under Section 4 of Anti-Picketing Ordinance. The accused were (1) Anant Shivram, (2) Dattaram Ganesh, (3) Hari Sitaram and (4) Yashwant Vishnu.

Deputy Inspector Foster giving evidence said that the accused were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort on Saturday. They were molesting the customers going to buy goods in the shops. The accused did not offer any plea and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

JAYANT DALAL SENT TO NASIK JAIL.

—:o:—

HAPPY AT "BULLENTIN'S" PROGRESS.

BOMBAY, June 23.

Mr. Jayant Dalal the first Editor of the Congress Bulletin, who was sentensed to two years R.I., was transferred to Nasik Jail, this morning. He is put in B. Class. He was quite cheerful and happy and was glad to know that the bulletin continues publication.—Free Press.

SIR E. HOTSON IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Confers With Commissioner & Prominent Citizens.

Sir E. Hotson, Home Member of the Government of Bombay arrived in Bombay from Poona on Saturday evening, and is residing with Major-General Weir, G. O. C. Bombay District. He had a long discussion with Mr. Healy, Offg. Commissioner of Police on the present situation, on Sunday.

It is understood he spent a busy day on Monday interviewing prominent citizens, among whom were Sir P. Thakurdas, Sir C. Jehangir (Jr.) and Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtullah.

Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI KALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Navi Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.